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## **INTERNATIONAL NGOS IN NEW YORK CITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PREVIOUS STUDIES OF THE INGO SECTOR IN THE U.S. ....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>METHODS AND DATA.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>THE DATA: NATIONAL OVERVIEW.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>THE DATA: NYC IN COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES AND NATIONALLY .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>THE DATA: NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE (IDA) ORGANIZATIONS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>THE DATA: NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (IA) ORGANIZATIONS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY DATA IN DETAIL .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY DATA: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE (IDA) ORGANIZATIONS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY DATA: INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING (IU) ORGANIZATION .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY DATA: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (IA) ORGANIZATIONS .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY DATA: UNCATEGORIZED (UN) ORGANIZATIONS .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Appendix I: Federal Information Processing Standard Codes for Metropolitan Statistical Areas .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Appendix II: National Taxonomy of Exempt Organizations Codes for International NGO Categories .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>BIOGRAPHIES .....</b>	<b>66</b>

## FOREWORD

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New York City is a global city, not just for its place in the global market, or for its role as an innovator of policy. This report demonstrates how New York City is also a leader in its ability to mobilize its diverse population to contribute to and learn from communities around the world through its vibrant population of international nonprofits or nongovernmental organizations (INGOs). It boasts the largest population of INGOs of any major metropolitan area in the U.S.--including Washington D.C.--and demonstrates both the stability and age of an older established sector (as indicated by an older average age of organization) as well as the vibrancy and innovation of a young and flexible sector (as indicated by the city supplying the highest proportion of the nation's smaller-revenue organizations as well as an almost double the average percentage of organizations that do not fit within the usual INGO focal categories).

The reasons for New York City's far-reaching and prominent INGO sector are many. The city has a rich history as a home to some of the country's largest and well-known philanthropic foundations, including the Ford Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, and the Open Society Foundations. It is also home of the headquarters of the United Nations (UN) and many of the first established UN agencies. Historically, many national religious groups, especially the Protestant denominations, have housed their headquarters here. NYC also boasts a rich tapestry of immigrants, with over a third of the city's population in 2011 being foreign-born (Office of the State Comptroller 2013), and only 51% of the city's total population speaking exclusively English in the home (Venugopal 2012). Moreover, it continues to be the U.S. financial capitol, attracting an ever-growing population of multi-national corporations.

This unique combination of the city's historical engagement of philanthropic and religious organizations as well as the historic and current state of diasporic diversity and importance as a financial and business center in the global economy make the New York City metropolitan area a singular and significant contributor to global civil society. It also reflects the city's efforts to balance the economic interdependence of globalization with a more social- and civic-focused internationalization effort.

## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

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New York City has long been considered a global city. It ranks on the top of The Economist's Global City Competitiveness Index, which incorporates a complex set of 31 economic, social, and cultural indicators (Economist Intelligence Unit 2012). Since 2008, the biennial Global Cities Index has consistently listed NYC as the top city, based on a combination of business activity, human capital, information exchange, cultural experience, and political activity (A.T. Kearney 2012). McKinsey and Company estimates that New York City will contribute the most Gross Domestic Product in year 2025, topping their list of urban centers (Dobbs, et al. 2011).

Though New York City's cultural contributions and the importance of its private financial sector are often recognized, its international nongovernmental organization<sup>1</sup> (INGO) sector has not received similar attention. This is a significant oversight considering the sector's increased influence in recent years. In the U.S. alone there nearly 1.6 million nonprofits registered with the IRS, of which nearly a million were registered as 501 (c)(3) public charities in 2010. From 2000 to 2010, the nonprofit sector in the U.S. had a faster growth rate in employment than government or business and in 2010 public charities reported \$1.51 trillion in revenue in the U.S. (Roeger et al 2012).

Nonprofits around the globe have become central to policymaking (Casey, forthcoming). The combination of globalization and the spread of New Public Management has created expanding roles for nonprofits in policy implementation, evaluation, and even in the creation of the goals and means of policy. Indeed, some scholars argue that these non-state actors have become governors in some contexts (Balboa 2009). The number of nongovernmental organizations in governance is increasing, as is the breadth of responsibility and authority for these non-state actors. In consideration of NYC's status as a global city, it is critical to examine how its INGO sector participates—as a contributor or a leader—in this trend. The first step in this analysis is determining what the NYC international nonprofit sector looks like.

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<sup>1</sup> In this report, we use the terms “international nonprofit” and “international non-governmental organization” interchangeably. We understand the nuances that would caution the conflation of these terms, but in examining the INGO sector in NYC the terms are fungible. For a more thorough discussion of how we define this term in the data, please see the methods section of this paper.

## KEY FINDINGS

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- New York City has a larger population of INGOs (n=943) than any other major metropolitan area in the U.S., but these organizations constitute only 12.6% of the national INGO population.
- Compared to the national INGO population, NYC's INGOs are older, 17 years old on average compared to the national average of 13 years.
- NYC's INGOs generated \$4.3 billion in revenue circa 2009, representing 14.3% of all revenue generated by the national INGO population in that time period.
- 18% of NYC's INGOs generate revenue of more than \$2 million per year, constituting 20% of all INGOs in that revenue bracket in the U.S.
- 65% of NYC's INGOs generate revenue of less than \$500,000 per year, constituting 11% of INGOs in that revenue bracket in the U.S.
- NYC has a higher percentage of INGOs that fall outside the three major categories of INGOs, International Development and Assistance, International Understanding, or International Affairs. More than 27% of NYC INGOs and 14.6% of organizations in the national population that are not clearly contained by these categories.
- Among those INGOs that are categorizable, more of NYC's INGOs are focused on International Development and Assistance than the other two categories.
- Of the organizations that specify a regional focus on their IRS Form 990 tax returns circa 2009, 29% indicated the Middle East and Northern Africa as one geographic focus and 19% indicated Europe as the focus. These two regions were the two largest focal regions for NYC INGOs.
- Of the 943 INGOs in NYC whose 990s we studied, 204 (or 22%) of them indicate Israel as one country where their programs focus. Israel is the country that garners the most attention from NYC's INGOs. The next largest country of focus is India, with 5% of INGOs stating programmatic focus there. (These data do not indicate exclusive focus on one country; INGOs could indicate more than one country or region of focus.)

## PREVIOUS STUDIES OF THE INGO SECTOR IN THE U.S.

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There have been a few recent reports that paint an aggregate picture of the international nonprofit sector in the United States. Like the current report, each of them use data from IRS Form 990 tax filings —the annual filing form required of all organizations to maintain their 501(c)(3) status. These data have some limitations (Gordon et al 2007; Fischer et al 2002), but they represent the most comprehensive data available on the sector, and give us an idea of what the sector looks like, its priorities and foci.

In their 2006 article, “The International Charitable Nonprofit Subsector in the United States: International Understanding, International Development and Assistance, and International Affairs,” Reid and Kerlin (2006) created an aggregate snapshot of INGOs in the U.S. by using FY2000-2003 financial data. Their work gives a descriptive baseline for U.S. INGOs, focusing solely on 501(c)(3) Public Charities. They limit their data set to organizations with an annual income exceeding \$25,000, since organizations with annual revenue below \$25,000 are not required to file the 990 or 990EZ at the time of writing. In all, they found 5,594 INGOs in the U.S. circa 2003 with revenue totaling \$17.7 billion.

The Urban Institute Press produces a Nonprofit Almanac every four years. In 2012, they published data on the national sector for 2000-2010 using the same IRS data of the National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS). Despite the decline of individual donations to nonprofits, this 10-year assessment indicates an overall growth in the sector. They state that the 366,086 reporting public charities in 2010 report expenditures of \$1.45 trillion (Roeger et al 2012).

While this current study of INGOs in NYC follows the same methodology of Reid and Kerlin, some differences in the data and decisions made by our team make the studies difficult to compare. The first difference is the definition of “international.” While both studies begin by examining INGOs with the NTEE Code of Q, both studies have had to verify the accuracy of that code. For Reid and Kerlin, that meant assessing each nonprofit in their nationwide dataset, in order to determine if the NTEE code was correct. For this current study of NYC, we took the NCCS assignment of NTEE on face value, verifying other data for each INGO in the city. Second, Reid and Kerlin’s nation-wide summary does not break down the data by city. In our study, we examine the 990s of New York City’s INGOs to give a more detailed account of the sector in the city.

This research aims to refine previous studies to create a baseline description of INGOs in the New York City metropolitan area. As a global city with a particular and advanced function in the production economy, it will be important to first determine the specialized role New York City plays in global civil society networks. Do certain epistemic communities aggregate by geography? Are there more international arts or cultural organizations in New York City? Are there more development or foreign policy organizations in Washington D.C.? Do the majority of Asia-focused INGOs in the U.S. cluster in San Francisco? Second, based on these analyses, are there any hypotheses we can create about the specific INGO services each city generates? If we understand these city-specific functions, practitioners might more strategically focus their capacity-building, accountability, and networking activities in certain locations. Third, scholars can begin to create a research agenda that focuses on the role these cities play in restructuring the political economy of civil society through their INGOs.



## METHODS AND DATA

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Estimates of the size the INGO sector in the U.S. range considerably. For example, in 2012 alone, The Urban Institute estimated 6,100 INGOs in the U.S. (McKeever and Pettijohn 2014), while the Yearbook on International Organizations calculated 9,708 (YIO 2012). Others have found that a search for the keyword “international” in GuideStar, a database that provides information about all IRS-registered nonprofits, yields over 160,000 organizations (Casey, forthcoming). Even more difficult is data on the number of these organizations in New York City. A search of GuideStar for the keyword “international” in New York City will generate close to 2,000 organizations. This is hardly an exact number, as many organizations may not use the word “international” in their name or mission, may focus specifically on one non-U.S. location, or may have weak claims to being internationally-focused. For the purposes of this study, we examine only the NGOs that identify the “Q International” National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) code as their primary focus circa 2009. The NTEE Classification System was developed by the National Center for Charitable Statistics and is also used by Guidestar. Because of the flawed nature of these codes, NGOs with dual domestic and international focus, or who chose a more substantive NTEE code (“A25 Arts education” or “D13 Wildlife Preservation and Protection” as opposed to the geographically focused NTEE codes under Q) in 2009 might not be captured in this snapshot. While these codes are imperfect signals for whether or not an organization is truly international, they are also the most efficient way of capturing this population.

Our analysis is based on data from two different sources.

First, we purchased the Core Data File from circa 2009 from the Urban Institute’s National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS). The NCCS is a national repository of data on the U.S.’s nonprofit sector. It works closely with the Internal Revenue Service to collect data based on the 990 series of filings (the type of filing any nonprofit with an annual revenue over \$50,000 must file). NCCS collects and develops the data to create uniform, research-quality databases on the sector.

We chose to examine only those organizations that were 1) based in the 50 United States and Washington D.C., 2) coded Q-International as their primary NTEE code, and, 3) were classified as public charities. We focus on the “circa 2009” time period, using data primarily from 2009 with some supplementary data from 2008 or 2010 where needed. For data on specific cities, we narrowed the datasets to their Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) codes that fit within the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Appendix I has a list of FIPS Codes included in each MSA.

The National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities is a list of 26 major codes used by the IRS to determine the function NGOs serve. NGOs select the codes that best describe their activities (e.g. code B for education, code A for arts and humanities, code Q for international). Determining the “international” classification of NGOs by the organization’s selection of the “Q” NTEE code as its primary code is an imperfect method, since requiring an international education NGO to decide if it is primarily focused on “education” or “international” is problematic. However, it is also the best process that is available without having to decipher the 990s of more than 7,000 nonprofits in the city (plus the outlying areas included in the Metropolitan Statistical Area) to determine what activity they might have outside of the U.S. It also allows us to compare NYC’s INGOs with other major cities’ sectors and the nation’s INGOs in total.

Our dataset includes only 501(c)(3) public charities; 501(c)(3) private foundations are not included. In addition, due to the filing requirements of the IRS, only those organizations with revenue over \$50,000 are required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. While our national dataset includes 1,700 organizations with revenues under \$50,000, this data was filed voluntarily by these organizations. This skews our dataset to the larger organizations.



This national database of international nonprofits includes 7,499 organizations, including 943 INGOs in NYC. It is upon this data that our national and city-by-city comparisons are developed.

Second, once we analyzed the data from the U.S. INGO sector and compared different cities' sectors, we focused closely on NYC's sector. To answer our questions on the NYC sector, we supplemented NCCS Core Data with data found in the PDF versions of various INGO's 990s found on GuideStar. This data includes whether or not the INGO states that it has an office overseas and the countries to which the organization's funding or programming is targeted. Several of the 943 INGOs in the original dataset no longer had 990s listed on GuideStar. While we left those NGOs in the national dataset (to have consistency with each metropolitan statistical area), we took those organizations out of the NYC-specific dataset, leaving an N of 912.

In their baseline assessment of the INGO sector in the U.S., Reid and Kerlin (2003) determined three major categories of INGOs, which we also use here: International Understanding, International Development and Assistance, and International Affairs.

- International Understanding (IU) organizations seek to “foster an appreciation of other societies and cultures” through exchanges or forums. Organizations like the Americas Society, the Institute for International Education, and Japan Center for International Exchange all fall within this category.
- International Development and Assistance (IDA) organizations give financial, physical or educational assistance abroad to individuals, institutions, or communities. Examples of IDA organizations include the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the International Rescue Committee, Inc., and the United States Fund for UNICEF.
- International Affairs (IA) organizations include both elite and grassroots organizations that “deliberate and act on a wide range of international affairs, such as national security, peace, arms control, trade and United Nations support organizations.” The IA category includes organizations like Alternatives to Militarism, Inc., the Global Justice Center, and National Security Roundtable Inc.
- Uncategorized (UN) organizations are internationally focused but do not fall under any one of the above categories completely. While Reid and Kerlin (2003) did not include these organizations in their analysis, we thought it important for our current analysis of NYC.

These categories are useful for determining the types of INGOs that call New York City home. Appendix II lists the categories we use with the NTEE codes that comprise them.

## THE DATA: NATIONAL OVERVIEW

**Table 1:** With 66.4% of all INGOs and 82.5% of all INGO revenue nationwide circa 2009 coming from organizations focused on International Development and Assistance, this category contains the overwhelming majority of INGOs in the United States. The total revenue of INGOs in the U.S. circa 2009 was over 30 billion USD. This figure shows the revenue of only those organizations that identify within the IDA/IU/IA categories.

**Table 1: Total Number and Revenue of U.S. INGO by Category**

	Number	% of U.S. INGOs	Total Revenue	% of U.S. INGO Revenue
International Development and Assistance	4982	66.4%	\$24,968,887,660	82.5%
International Understanding	956	12.7%	\$ 1,762,941,948	5.8%
International Affairs	469	6.3%	\$ 622,399,699	2.1%
Uncategorized	1092	14.6%	\$ 2,892,956,041	9.6%
Total INGOs	7499	100.0%	\$30,247,185,348	100.0%

**Table 2:** More than 75% of all INGOs in the U.S. have annual revenue less than \$500,000. There is some variance from sector to sector, but most organizations fall under this “small revenue” category, with the fewest INGOs earning more than \$2 billion per year.

**Table 2: U.S. INGO by Revenue Size**

	Number	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001-\$1,999,999)		Large (>=\$2 million)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
International Development and Assistance	4982	3818	76.6%	637	12.8%	527	10.6%
International Understanding	956	721	75.4%	132	13.8%	103	10.8%
International Affairs	469	321	68.4%	88	18.8%	60	12.8%
Uncategorized	1092	783	71.7%	171	15.7%	138	12.6%
Total INGOs	7499	5,643	75.3%	1,028	13.7%	828	11.0%

## THE DATA: NYC IN COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES AND NATIONALLY

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**Table 3:** Our dataset shows that, of the 7,499 INGOs in the U.S. circa 2009, New York City was home to more INGOs than any other major city. When combined with Washington D.C., which has the second largest INGO community in the U.S., nearly 25% of U.S. INGOs are based in these two cities alone.

**Table 3: U.S. INGO Sector by Location**

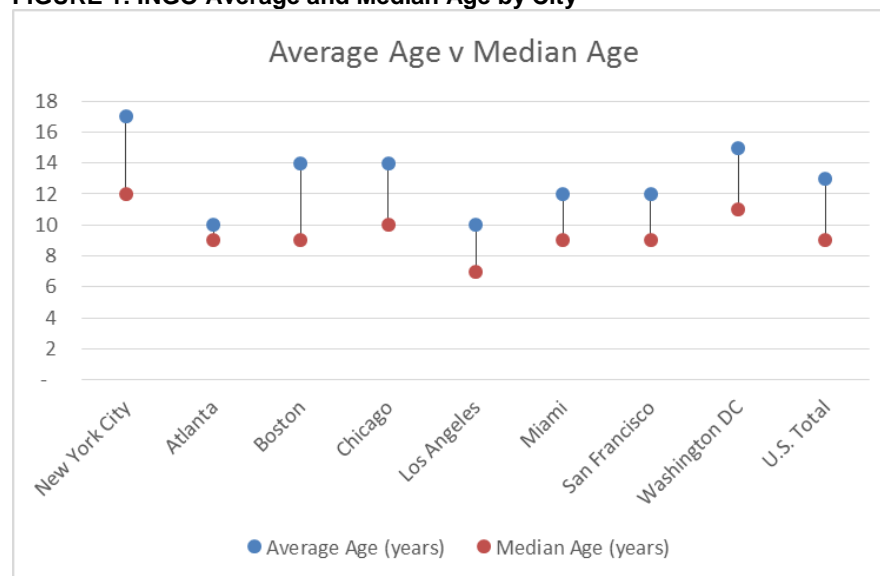
	Number of INGOs	Percentage of National Total
New York City	943	12.6%
Atlanta	131	1.7%
Boston	237	3.2%
Chicago	232	3.1%
Los Angeles	372	5.0%
Miami	158	2.1%
San Francisco	284	3.8%
Washington DC	864	11.5%
All Other U.S. Locations	4278	57.0%
U.S. Total	7499	

**Table 4:** The average age of INGOs in the U.S. is 13 years, with the median age of 9 years, indicating that there are a few, very mature INGOs that have increased the national average age. Although San Francisco has an older average age, New York City's population of INGOs is older in both measures than the general population of the U.S. These results speak to both the volume of long-established organizations in NYC, as well as the age of some of its older INGOs, like the Council on Foreign Relations, which was founded in 1927.

**Table 4: INGO Average and Median Age by City**

	Average Age (Years)	Median Age (Years)
New York City	17	12
Atlanta	10	9
Boston	14	9
Chicago	14	10
Los Angeles	10	7
Miami	12	9
San Francisco	12	9
Washington DC	15	11
U.S. Total	13	9

**FIGURE 1: INGO Average and Median Age by City**



**Table 5: U.S. INGO Revenue, Expenses, and Assets by City**

	Total revenue	Average Revenue	Total expenses	Average Expenses	Total Assets	Average assets	Number of INGOs Operating with a Deficit	% of INGOs Operating with a Deficit
New York City	\$4,316,706,380	\$4,577,631	\$4,548,883,941	\$4,823,843	\$5,258,920,346	\$5,576,798	463	49%
Atlanta	\$827,400,000	\$6,316,031	\$756,514,524	\$5,774,920	\$859,885,328	\$6,564,010	56	43%
Boston	\$975,779,221	\$4,117,212	\$974,493,809	\$4,111,788	\$928,407,298	\$3,917,330	92	39%
Chicago	\$373,545,325	\$1,610,109	\$540,743,540	\$2,330,791	\$449,468,387	\$1,937,364	114	49%
Los Angeles	\$592,961,926	\$1,593,984	\$540,814,324	\$1,453,802	\$294,938,935	\$792,847	142	38%
Miami	\$1,611,413,563	\$10,198,820	\$1,643,559,493	\$10,402,275	\$117,647,580	\$744,605	79	50%
San Francisco	\$487,745,463	\$1,717,414	\$494,121,983	\$1,739,866	\$351,725,754	\$1,238,471	122	43%
Washington DC	\$7,234,629,908	\$8,373,414	\$7,116,746,577	\$8,236,975	\$7,711,823,443	\$8,925,722	404	47%
U.S. Total	\$30,247,185,348	\$4,033,496	\$27,418,570,694	\$4,037,942	\$5,258,920,346	\$5,576,798	3,322	44%

**Table 5:** Despite the fact that NYC ranks second in total revenue in the U.S. INGO sector by city, it ranks fourth for average revenues. This means that New York is home to many more organizations with smaller revenues compared to other locations. The same pattern holds true for NYC's total versus average expenses. In both revenue and expenses, NYC's average is just above the national average. NYC ranks second in total net assets by location, but third in average net assets by location, surpassing the national average by over \$2 million.

Circa 2009, 44% of all INGOs nationally operated with a deficit. The share of the INGO sector operating in deficit in these major cities ranged from 38% in Los Angeles to 50% in Miami. An INGO could operate in a deficit for one year for many reasons, including as part of a strategic plan to invest in a part of the organization that might pay off in later years, or as an unplanned lack of funding. This data would be most helpful in comparison to other years, in order to determine if the rate of operating in a deficit was an anomaly tied to local or national economic health, or part of a strategic norm for the field.

**Table 6:** New York City's INGO revenue totals for circa 2009 were 14.3% of the revenue of all INGOs in the U.S.—a significantly higher percentage than all other major cities except Washington D.C. More than 50% of all U.S. INGO revenue is concentrated in the eight major cities included in this study.

**Table 6: U.S. INGO Sector Revenue by Location**

	Total revenue	Percentage of National
New York City	\$4,316,706,380	14.3%
Atlanta	\$827,400,000	2.7%
Boston	\$975,779,221	3.2%
Chicago	\$373,545,325	1.2%
Los Angeles	\$592,961,926	2.0%
Miami	\$1,611,413,563	5.3%
San Francisco	\$487,745,463	1.6%
Washington DC	\$7,234,629,908	23.9%
All Other U.S. Locations	\$13,827,003,562	45.7%
U.S. Total	\$30,247,185,348	100.0%

**Figure 2: U.S. INGO Sector Revenue by Location**

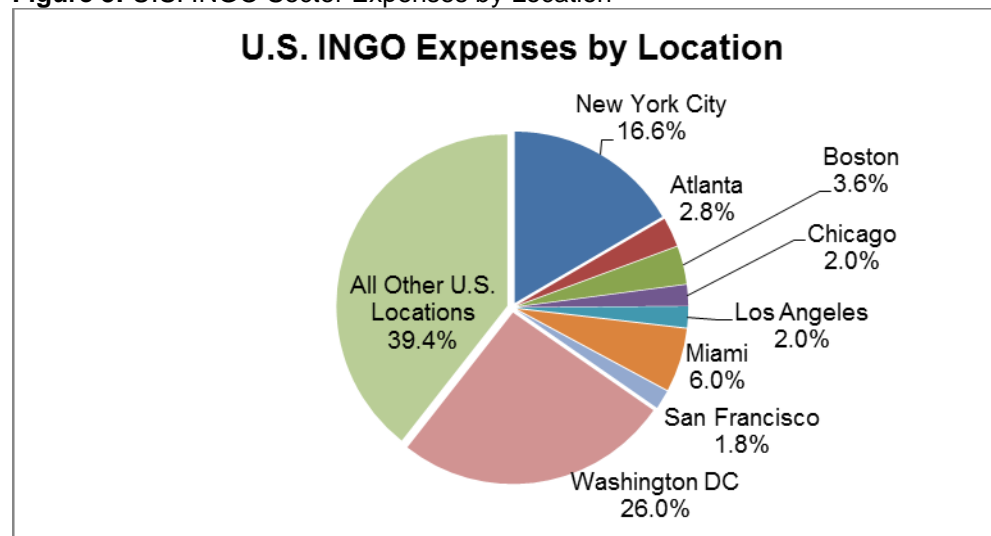


**Table 7:** NYC INGOs ranked similarly in Total Expenses. Of all these locations, only in NYC and Chicago does the share of Total Expenses exceed the share of Total Revenue.

**Table 7: U.S. INGO Sector Expenses by Location**

	Total expenses	Percentage of National
New York City	\$4,548,883,941	16.6%
Atlanta	\$756,514,524	2.1%
Boston	\$974,493,809	2.7%
Chicago	\$540,743,540	1.5%
Los Angeles	\$540,814,324	1.5%
Miami	\$1,643,559,493	4.5%
San Francisco	\$494,121,983	1.4%
Washington DC	\$7,116,746,577	19.5%
All Other U.S. Locations	\$10,802,692,503	39.4%
U.S. Total	\$27,418,570,694	100.0%

**Figure 3:** U.S. INGO Sector Expenses by Location



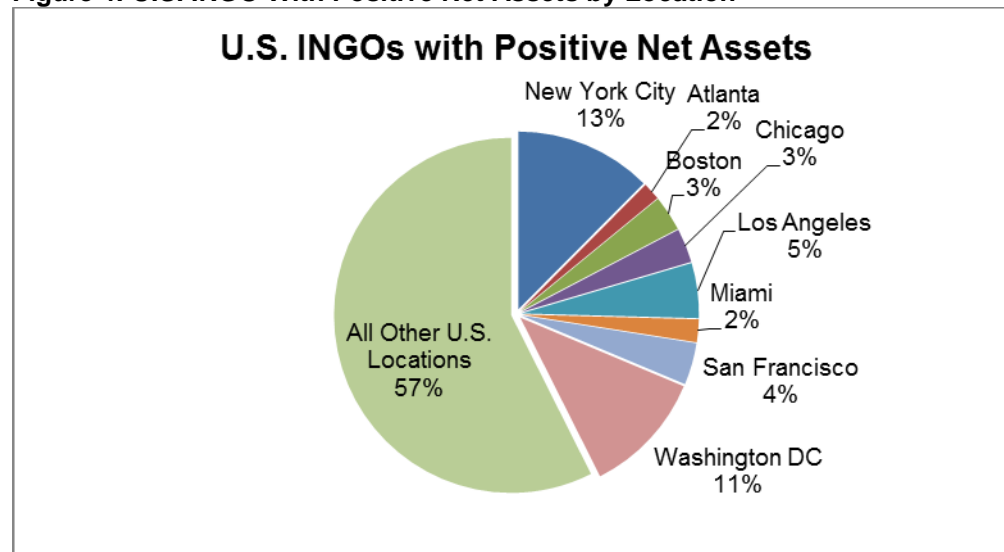


**Table 8:** With 92% of its INGOs showing Positive Net Assets, NYC ranks fifth among the major cities in this study as far as percentage of the city's sector with positive assets. Figure 4 shows where the nation's INGOs with positive assets are located. NYC is home to 13% of the nation's INGO sector that had positive net assets circa 2009.

**Table 8:** U.S. INGO With Positive Net Assets by Location

	Number of INGOs with Positive Net Assets	Percent of INGOs with Positive Net Assets (by Location)
New York City	868	92.0%
Atlanta	112	85.5%
Boston	225	94.9%
Chicago	216	93.1%
Los Angeles	348	93.5%
Miami	144	91.1%
San Francisco	265	93.3%
Washington DC	783	90.6%
All Other U.S. Locations	3995	93.4%
U.S. Total	6956	92.8%

**Figure 4:** U.S. INGO With Positive Net Assets by Location



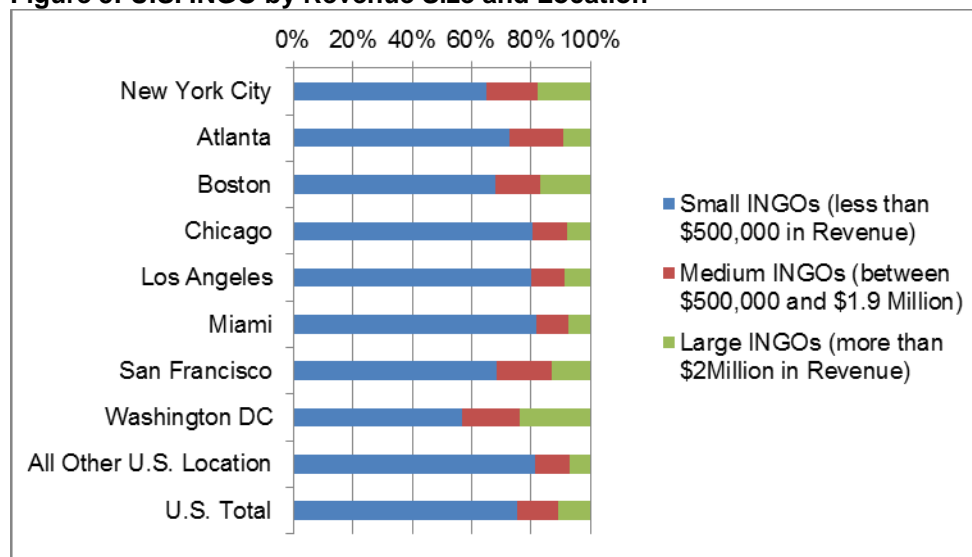
**Table 9:** When compared to the U.S. as a whole, NYC has a higher percentage of INGOs whose revenue exceeds \$2 million per year. This higher percentage of high-income INGOs means that the city's small and medium-income INGOs make up a smaller percentage than the national sector. Washington D.C. is the only major city with a larger percentage of INGOs with revenues exceeding \$2 million. Boston's INGO sector also has a large percentage of large-income INGOs. Of all the cities, only Washington D.C. has a smaller percentage of small-revenue and medium-revenue INGOs than New York City.

Important to note in all revenue tables in this report, our data includes all organizations who report gross receipts of \$50,000 or more on an annual basis. If an organization does not regularly generate this minimum, it is not required to file IRS form 990 or form 990 EZ. Any organizations with revenues lower than \$50,000 that were included in this dataset, filed voluntarily. Thus, the small revenue category throughout this report more specifically documents INGOs with revenues between \$50,000 and \$500,000 circa 2009.

**Table 9: U.S. INGO by Revenue Size and Location**

	Small		Medium		Large	
	(<\$500,000)		million)		(>\$2 million)	
	Number of INGOs	% of Locale's Total	Number of INGOs	% of Locale's Total	Number of INGOs	% of Locale's Total
New York City	614	65%	161	17%	168	18%
Atlanta	95	73%	24	18%	12	9%
Boston	161	68%	36	15%	40	17%
Chicago	187	81%	27	12%	18	8%
Los Angeles	297	80%	42	11%	33	9%
Miami	129	82%	17	11%	12	8%
San Francisco	194	68%	53	19%	37	13%
Washington DC	490	57%	169	20%	205	24%
All Other U.S. Lo	3476	81%	499	12%	303	7%
U.S. Total	5643	75%	1028	14%	828	11%

**Figure 5: U.S. INGO by Revenue Size and Location**



**Table 10:** Of these major metropolitan areas, the largest percentage of the nation's small-revenue INGOs (11%) are concentrated in NYC; this figure rises to 20% when combined with Washington D.C. Each of the other major cities in this study—with the exception of Los Angeles—contained between 2-3%. NYC's higher proportion of small INGOs contributes to the idea that the city is a vibrant incubator of these organizations.

**Table 10: Small INGOs (less than \$500,000 in Revenue) by Location as a Percentage of National Population of Small INGOs**

	Number of INGOs	% of National Total
New York City	614	11%
Atlanta	95	2%
Boston	161	3%
Chicago	187	3%
Los Angeles	297	5%
Miami	129	2%
San Francisco	194	3%
Washington DC	490	9%
All Other U.S. Locations	3476	62%
U.S. Total	5643	100%

**Table 11:** 16% of medium-revenue (\$500k - \$2m) INGOs in the U.S. are concentrated in NYC. The distribution of medium-revenue INGOs across the major cities is relatively similar to that of small-revenue INGOs, with a slightly higher share of medium-revenue INGOs located outside these major cities.

**Table 11: Medium INGOs (more than \$500,000 but less than \$2 million in revenue) by Location as a Percentage of National Population of Medium INGOs**

	Number of INGOs	% of National Total
New York City	161	16%
Atlanta	24	2%
Boston	36	4%
Chicago	27	3%
Los Angeles	42	4%
Miami	17	2%
San Francisco	53	5%
Washington DC	169	16%
All Other U.S. Lo	499	49%
U.S. Total	1028	100%

**Table 12:** One-fifth of the large-revenue (\$2 million+) INGOs in the U.S. are concentrated in NYC, second only to Washington D.C. These two cities combined account for nearly half of all large-revenue INGOs in the U.S.

**Table 12: Large INGOs (more than \$2 million in Revenue) by Location**

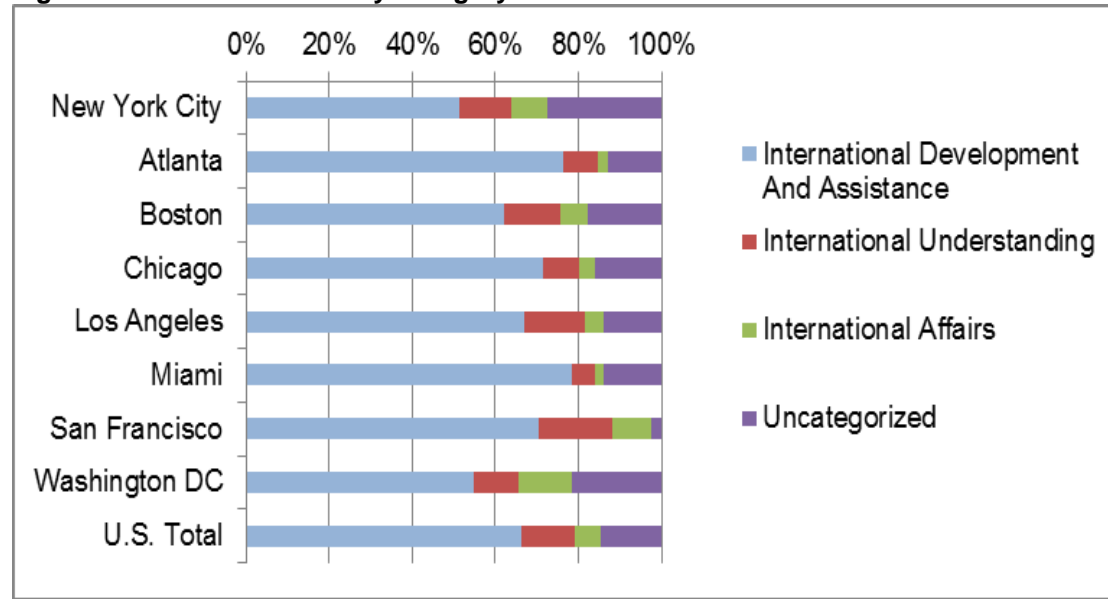
	Number of INGOs	% of National Total
New York City	168	20%
Atlanta	12	1%
Boston	40	5%
Chicago	18	2%
Los Angeles	33	4%
Miami	12	1%
San Francisco	37	4%
Washington DC	205	25%
All Other U.S. Locations	303	37%
U.S. Total	828	100%

**Table 13:** New York City has a much higher percentage of “Uncategorized” (as not all INGOs with a “Q” NTEE code fell within the IA, IDA, or IU categories) organizations than any other major city included in this study, and nearly double the share of the national total. The makeup of the NYC INGO community as defined by these sectors is remarkably similar to that of Washington D.C., while more variation is seen across the other major cities in this study.

**Table 13: U.S. INGO Sector by Category and Location**

	International Development and Assistance		International Understanding		International Affairs		Uncategorized	
	Number of INGOs	% of All Locale's INGOs	Number of INGOs	% of All Locale's INGOs	Number of INGOs	% of All Locale's INGOs	Number of INGOs	% of All Locale's INGOs
New York City	485	51.4%	116	12.3%	84	8.9%	258	27.4%
Atlanta	100	76.3%	11	8.4%	3	2.3%	17	13.0%
Boston	147	62.0%	32	13.5%	16	6.8%	42	17.7%
Chicago	166	71.6%	20	8.6%	9	3.9%	37	15.9%
Los Angeles	249	66.9%	55	14.8%	16	4.3%	52	14.0%
Miami	124	78.5%	9	5.7%	3	1.9%	22	13.9%
San Francisco	180	70.6%	45	17.6%	24	9.4%	6	2.4%
Washington DC	475	55.0%	92	10.6%	110	12.7%	187	21.6%
All Other U.S. Locations	3056	71.0%	576	13.4%	204	4.7%	471	10.9%
U.S. Total	4982	66.4%	956	12.7%	469	6.3%	1092	14.6%

**Figure 6: U.S. INGO Sector by Category and Location**



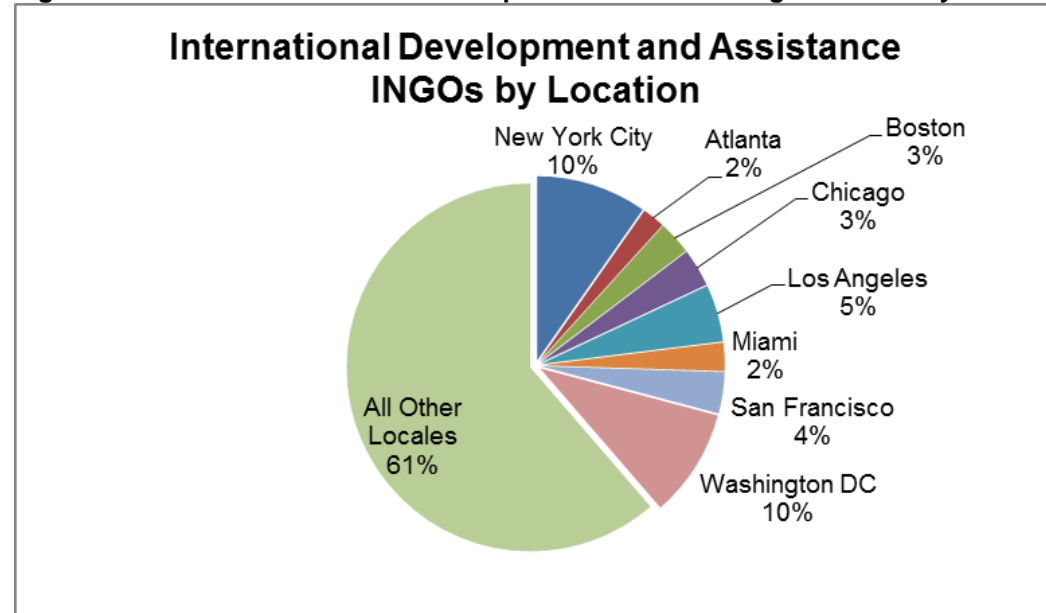
## THE DATA: NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE (IDA) ORGANIZATIONS

Of the nation's INGOs focused on International Development and Assistance, 9.7% are based in New York City, making NYC the city with the highest concentration of IDA organizations in the nation. As mentioned previously, IDA organizations give financial, physical or educational assistance abroad to individuals, institutions, or communities.

**Table 14: U.S. International and Development Assistance Organizations by Location**

	Number of INGOs	% of National IDA INGOs
New York City	485	9.7%
Atlanta	100	2.0%
Boston	147	3.0%
Chicago	166	3.3%
Los Angeles	249	5.0%
Miami	124	2.5%
San Francisco	180	3.6%
Washington DC	475	9.5%
All Other U.S. Locations	3056	61.3%
U.S. Total	4982	100.0%

**Figure 7: U.S. International and Development Assistance Organizations by Location**



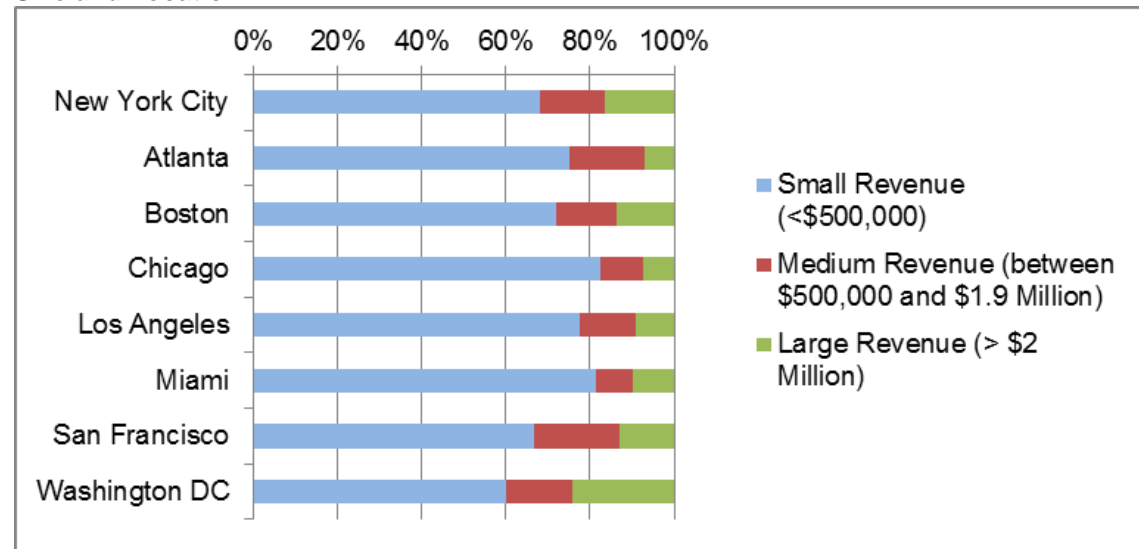
Looking at the size distribution of IDA organizations by city, New York City's IDA sector has a higher percentage of high- and medium-revenue organizations than the nation as a whole. Only Washington D.C. has a higher percentage of high-revenue organizations. San Francisco and Washington D.C. are the only major cities that have a smaller percentage of low-revenue organizations than the national total. Even though NYC has a higher than average percentage of medium-revenue organizations, it only ranks fourth of this study's eight major cities in this category.

When taken to the level of detail in Table 15, this data shows that New York City's International Development Assistance organizations tend to have higher revenues than the rest of the major U.S. cities (but only slightly higher than IDA organizations in Washington D.C.)

**Table 15: U.S. International Development and Assistance (IDA) Organizations by Revenue Size and Location**

	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001-\$1,999,999)		Large (=>\$2 million)	
	Number of INGOs	% of City's IDA Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's IDA Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's IDA Orgs
New York City	330	68%	75	15%	80	16%
Atlanta	75	75%	18	18%	7	7%
Boston	106	72%	21	14%	20	14%
Chicago	137	83%	17	10%	12	7%
Los Angeles	193	78%	33	13%	23	9%
Miami	101	81%	11	9%	12	10%
San Francisco	120	67%	37	21%	23	13%
Washington DC	283	60%	75	16%	114	24%
All Other U.S. Locations	2473	65%	350	55%	236	45%
U.S. Total	3818	77%	637	13%	527	11%

**Figure 8: U.S. International Development and Assistance (IDA) Organizations by Revenue Size and Location**





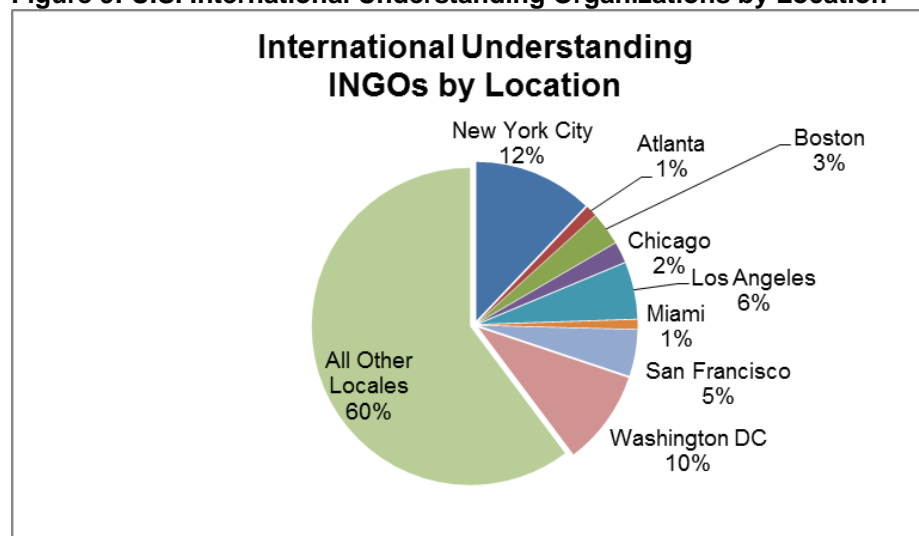
## THE DATA: NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING (IU) ORGANIZATIONS

New York City is home to 12.1% of U.S. INGOs focused on International Understanding, making this city the home to the largest percentage of IU INGOs in the eight major cities in this study. The second largest population of IU organizations is found in Washington D.C.. These organizations seek to foster an appreciation of other societies and cultures through exchanges or forums.

**Table 16: U.S. International Understanding Organizations by Location**

	Number of INGOs	% of National IU INGOs
New York City	116	12.1%
Atlanta	11	1.2%
Boston	32	3.3%
Chicago	20	2.1%
Los Angeles	55	5.8%
Miami	9	0.9%
San Francisco	45	4.7%
Washington DC	92	9.6%
All Other U.S. Locations	576	60.3%
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 9: U.S. International Understanding Organizations by Location**

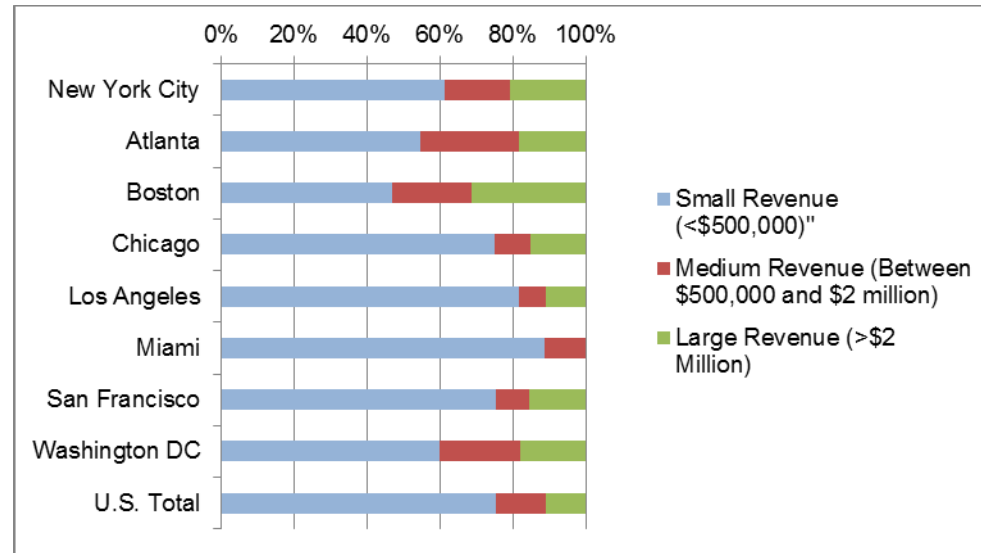


Like the IDA category, New York City's International Understanding INGO sector has a higher percentage of large- and medium-revenue organizations than the nation as a whole. Of the eight cities studied in our dataset, New York City's International Understanding INGOs sector has the second highest share of high-revenue organizations, the fourth largest share of medium-revenue organizations, and the third lowest share of small-revenue IU INGOs. Similar to the IDA population in NYC, the IU INGO population skews to larger-revenue organizations.

**Table 17: U.S. International Understanding (IU) Organizations by Revenue Size and Location**

	Small		Medium		Large	
	(<=\$500,000)		(\$500,001-\$1,999,999)		(>=\$2 million)	
	Number of INGOs	% of City's IU Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's IU Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's IU Orgs
New York City	71	61%	21	18%	24	21%
Atlanta	6	55%	3	27%	2	18%
Boston	15	47%	7	22%	10	31%
Chicago	15	75%	2	10%	3	15%
Los Angeles	45	82%	4	7%	6	11%
Miami	8	89%	1	11%	0	0%
San Francisco	34	76%	4	9%	7	16%
Washington DC	57	62%	21	23%	17	18%
All Other U.S. Locations	470	65%	69	52%	34	33%
U.S. Total	721	75%	132	14%	103	11%

**Figure 10: U.S. International Understanding (IU) Organizations by Revenue Size and Location**



## THE DATA: NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (IA) ORGANIZATIONS

The category of International Affairs organizations is the only category of INGOs where New York City is not the leader. Of the nation's International Affairs focused INGOs, New York City's population is second to Washington D.C.'s population. Given the fact that Washington D.C. is the nation's capital and its political hub, it is not surprising that IA organizations that deliberate and act on a wide range of international affairs, such as national security, peace, arms control, trade and United Nations support organizations would be concentrated there.

**Table 18: U.S. International Affairs Organizations by Location**

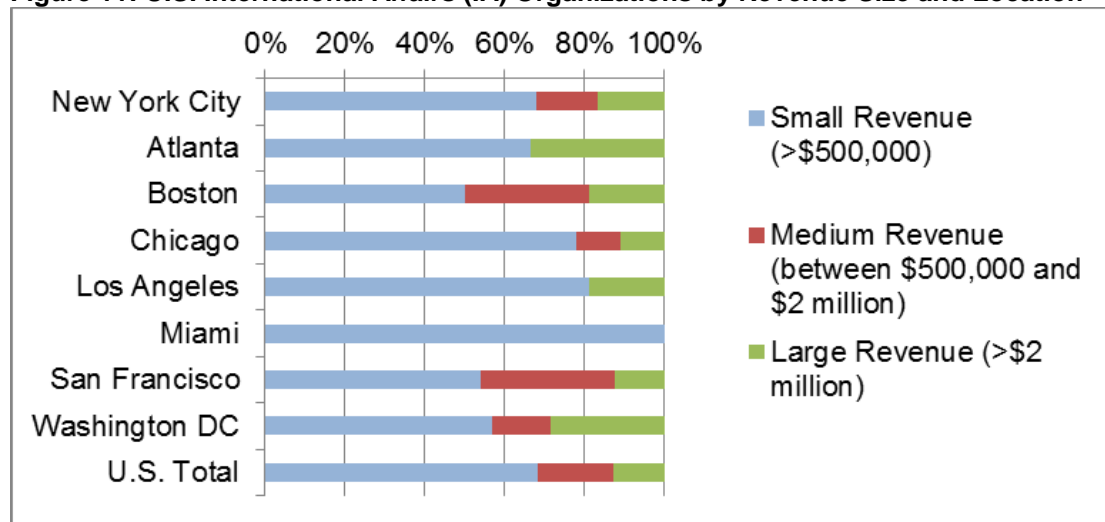
	Number of INGOs	% of National IA INGOs
New York City	84	17.9%
Atlanta	3	0.6%
Boston	16	3.4%
Chicago	9	1.9%
Los Angeles	16	3.4%
Miami	3	0.6%
San Francisco	24	5.1%
Washington DC	110	23.5%
All Other U.S. Locations	204	43.5%
U.S. Total	469	100.0%

While NYC's share of large-revenue organizations that focus on International Affairs is still proportionately larger than the national population, the city's contribution to the national population ranks only fifth of the eight cities in this study. Only two cities have a lower percentage of high revenue IA organizations than the nation as a whole. NYC's share of medium-revenue IA organizations is lower than the national average, and about half the proportion of medium sized IA organizations in Boston or San Francisco.

**Table 19: U.S. International Affairs (IA) Organizations by Revenue Size and Location**

	Small		Medium		Large	
	(<=\$500,000)		(\$500,001-\$1,999,999)		(=>\$2 million)	
	Number of INGOs	% of City's IA Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's IA Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's IA Orgs
New York City	57	68%	13	15%	14	17%
Atlanta	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%
Boston	8	50%	5	31%	3	19%
Chicago	7	78%	1	11%	1	11%
Los Angeles	13	81%	0	0%	3	19%
Miami	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%
San Francisco	13	54%	8	33%	3	13%
Washington DC	50	45%	13	12%	25	23%
All Other U.S. Locations	168	52%	48	55%	10	17%
U.S. Total	321	68%	88	19%	60	13%

**Figure 11: U.S. International Affairs (IA) Organizations by Revenue Size and Location**



## THE DATA: NATIONAL UNCATEGORIZED (UN) ORGANIZATIONS

While the three classifications— IDA/IU/IA—are helpful in describing much of the nation’s INGO sector, there remain a large number of organizations that do not fall into either of these categories—the Uncategorized INGOs. As previously defined, these organizations are internationally focused but do not fall under any one of the above categories completely. Of this population, New York City contributes the largest number of all eight metropolitan areas (23.6%). Washington D.C. contributes the second largest number (17.1%).

**Table 20: U.S. Uncategorized Organizations by Location**

	Number of INGOs	% of National Uncategorized INGOs
New York City	258	23.6%
Atlanta	17	1.6%
Boston	42	3.8%
Chicago	37	3.4%
Los Angeles	52	4.8%
Miami	22	2.0%
San Francisco	6	0.5%
Washington DC	187	17.1%
All Other U.S. Locations	471	43.1%
U.S. Total	1092	100.0%

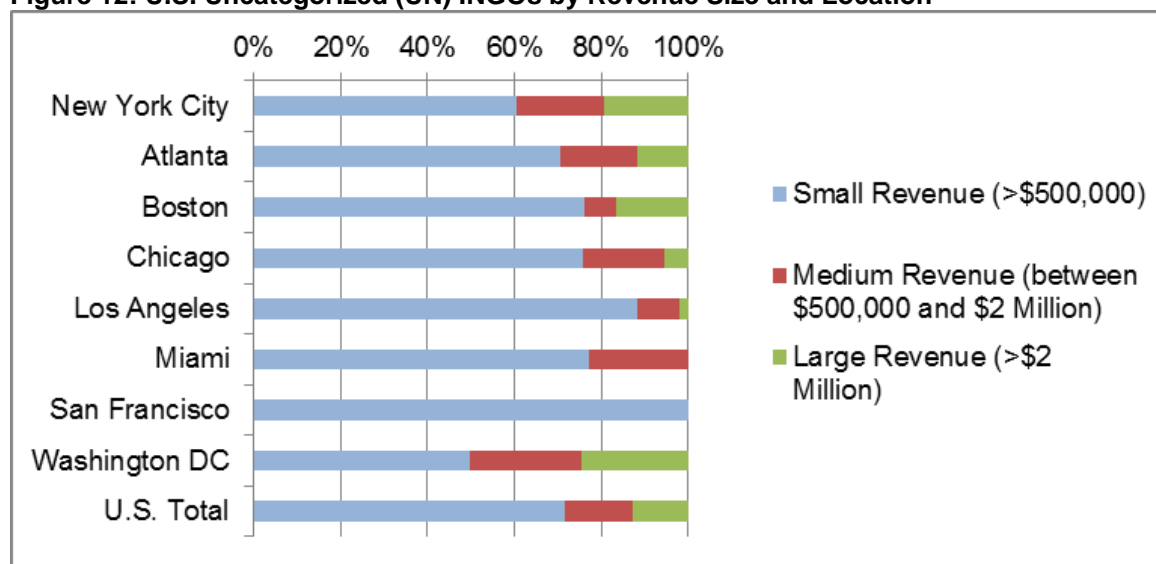
Like all of the categories except International Affairs, New York City's landscape of Uncategorized INGOs has proportionately higher revenue than the national landscape. This plants several questions about the uniqueness of NYC's sector. Is this large population of uncategorized INGOs simply a result of the stated categories being too narrow? Does New York City (and, to a smaller extent, Washington DC) have more multi-mission INGOs? Does this indicate a change in approach to the work of these organizations?

Note that more than 70% of Uncategorized INGOs nationwide fall into the small-revenue category; 60% of NYC's Uncategorized INGOs fall into this category, though nearly 20% are categorized as large-revenue.

**Table 21: U.S. Uncategorized (UN) INGOs by Revenue Size and Location**

	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001-\$1,999,999)		Large (=>\$2 million)	
	Number of INGOs	% of City's Uncategorized Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's Uncategorized Orgs	Number of INGOs	% of City's Uncategorize d Orgs
New York City	156	60%	52	20%	50	19%
Atlanta	12	71%	3	18%	2	12%
Boston	32	76%	3	7%	7	17%
Chicago	28	76%	7	19%	2	5%
Los Angeles	46	88%	5	10%	1	2%
Miami	17	77%	5	23%	0	0%
San Francisco	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Washington DC	100	53%	52	28%	49	26%
U.S. Total	783	72%	171	16%	138	13%

**Figure 12: U.S. Uncategorized (UN) INGOs by Revenue Size and Location**



## NEW YORK CITY DATA IN DETAIL

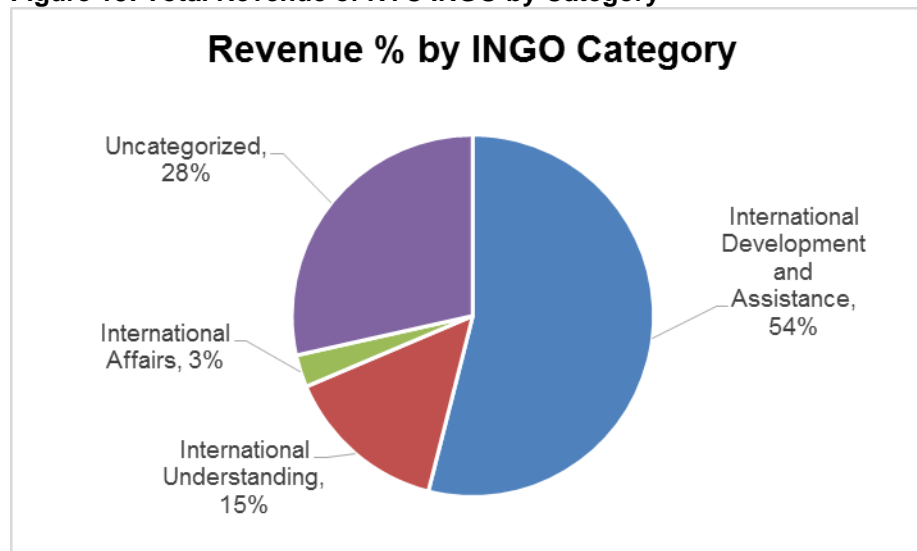
The following sections provide in-depth data on the INGO sector in New York City. This data was generated through both the database purchased from NCCS and through cross-checking and adding data from the actual 990 forms of each INGO as supplied by GuideStar. This was an incredibly time-consuming task for the over 900 INGOs in New York City; it was not feasible to do the same with the 7,499 INGOs across the nation. Therefore, while this section gives in-depth detail on INGOs in NYC, it cannot be compared across cities or to the nation's population of INGOs as a whole.

The New York City INGO sector generated \$4.2 billion in revenue circa 2009, 54% of which was for organizations focused on International Development and Assistance. Remarkable to note here is the International Affairs category makes up 9.1% of the INGOs in NYC, but only 2.9% of the revenue, indicating that these organizations are much leaner than their counterparts nationally (which make up 6.3% of the INGOs and 2.1% of the revenues, see Table 1).

**Table 22: Total Number and Revenue of NYC INGO by Category**

	Number	% of NYC's INGOs	Total Revenue	% of Total Revenue
International Development and Assistance	475	52.1%	\$ 2,303,174,640	54.0%
International Understanding	107	11.7%	\$ 625,692,510	14.7%
International Affairs	83	9.1%	\$ 123,212,084.0	2.9%
Uncategorized	247	27.1%	\$ 1,216,527,385	28.5%
Total INGOs	912	100.0%	\$ 4,268,606,619	100.0%

**Figure 13: Total Revenue of NYC INGO by Category**



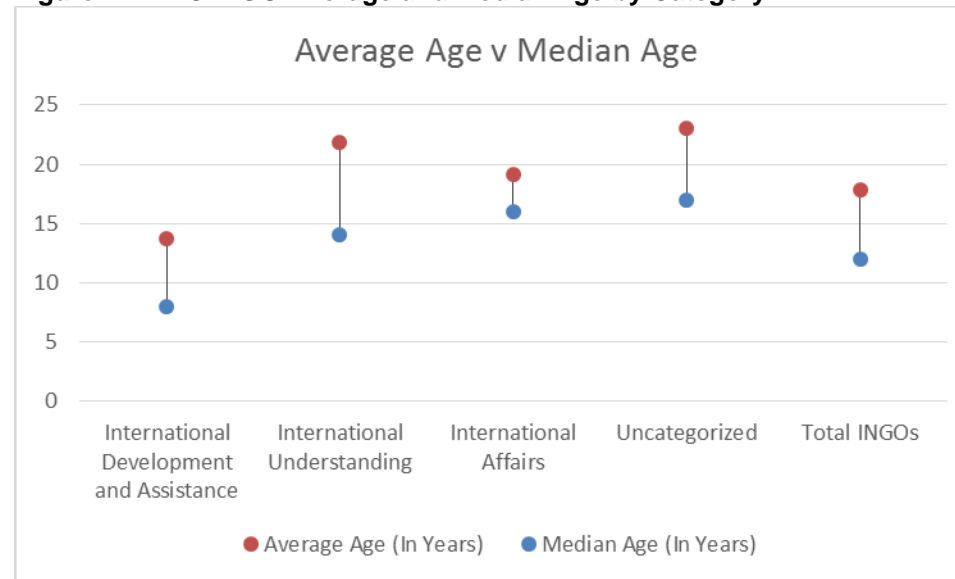


While Table 22 indicates the IDA category is the largest in NYC, it is important to note that, on average, these IDA organizations are younger than their IU, IA, and Uncategorized counterparts. Indeed, considering that the IU, IA, and Uncategorized INGOs in NYC all have a higher average age than the average age of all INGOs in NYC, it seems the IDA average age brings the average age of all INGOs in NYC down significantly.

**Table 23: NYC INGO Average and Median Age by Category**

	Average Age (In Years)	Median Age (In Years)
International Development and Assistance	14	8
International Understanding	22	14
International Affairs	19	16
Uncategorized	23	17
Total INGOs	18	12

**Figure 14: NYC INGO Average and Median Age by Category**

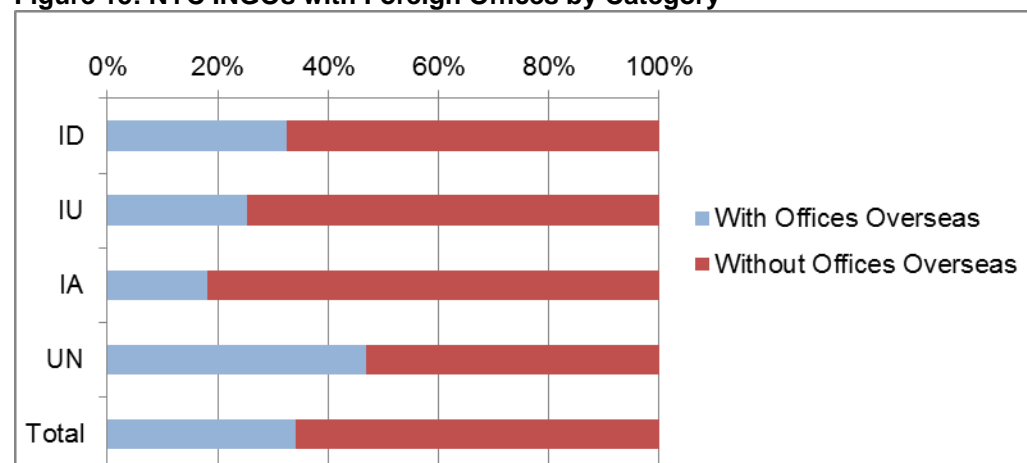


Determining whether or not an INGO has offices overseas via 990 data involves examining the actual 990 forms that were filed. We examined all the 990s filed for INGOs in NYC via the GuideStar database to see which organizations answered positively to the question 14a or 42c in Part IV. Of the 912, 312 INGOs filed 990s that had these questions included, and 34% of all those INGOs that answered these questions on their 990s answered positively. Uncategorized INGOs had the highest proportion of all the categories at 47%.

**Table 24: NYC INGOs with Foreign Offices by Category**

	Number	% of All Category
International Development and Assistance	154	32%
International Understanding	27	25%
International Affairs	15	18%
Uncategorized	116	47%
Total INGOs	312	34%

**Figure 15: NYC INGOs with Foreign Offices by Category**



International Understanding and International Affairs INGOs relied on Program Service Revenue in a higher percentage than IDA and UN organizations, which seemed to rely more on Contributions and Grants for revenue.

**Table 25: Sources of Revenue as Percentage of Total Revenue in NYC by Category<sup>2</sup>**

		Contributions and Grants		Program Service		Investment Income		Other Revenue	
	Number	Amount	% of Total Revenue	Amount	% of Total Revenue	Amount	% of Total Revenue	Amount	% of Total Revenue
International Development and Assistance	254	\$ 2,236,750,654	97.1%	\$ 71,705,745	3.1%	\$ (25,216,417)	-1.1%	\$ 13,286,879	0.6%
International Understanding	66	\$ 475,813,161	76.0%	\$ 128,450,025	20.5%	\$ 17,108,625	2.7%	\$ 3,970,953	0.6%
International Affairs	48	\$ 74,395,985	60.4%	\$ 46,119,920	37.4%	\$ (758,707)	-0.6%	\$ 3,312,653	2.7%
Uncategorized	157	\$1,070,973,469	88.0%	\$44,440,734	3.7%	\$31,104,071	2.6%	\$23,240,667	1.9%
Total INGOs	525	\$ 3,857,933,270	90.4%	\$ 290,716,424	6.8%	\$ 22,237,572	0.5%	\$ 43,811,152	1.0%

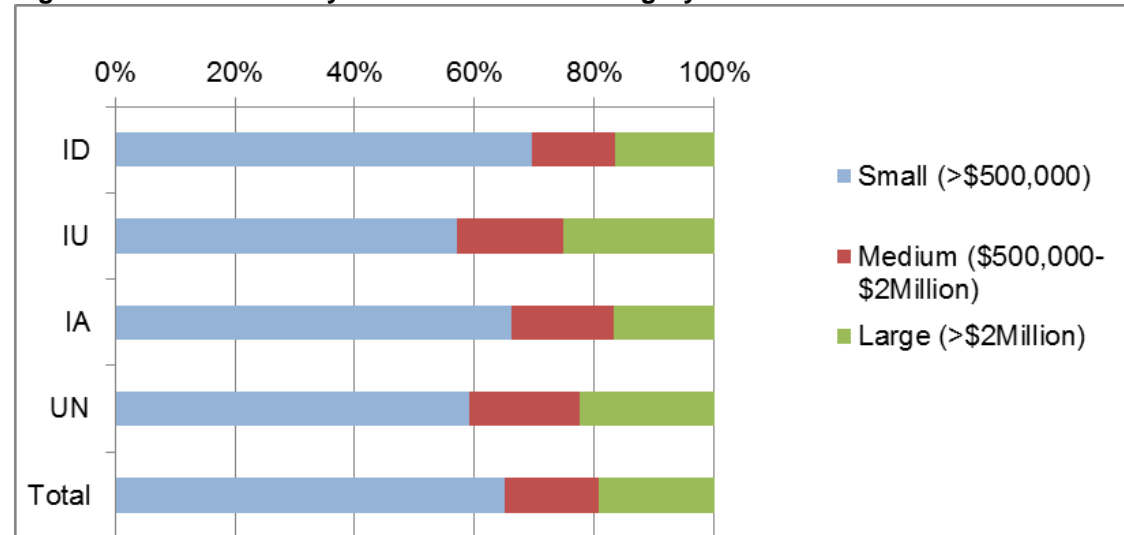
<sup>2</sup> All data on the sources of revenue in this report comes from an aggregation of form 990s Part I Lines 8-12. It is self-reported and not audited data.

IU and UN INGOs had a higher proportion of the large revenue INGOs, while IDA and IA had a higher proportion of the smaller revenue organizations.

**Table 26: NYC INGOs by Revenue Size and Category**

	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001- \$1,999,999)		Large (=>\$2Million)	
International Development and Assistance	328	69.1%	66	13.9%	78	16.4%
International Understanding	61	57.0%	19	17.8%	27	25.2%
International Affairs	55	66.3%	14	16.9%	14	16.9%
Uncategorized	145	58.7%	45	18.2%	55	22.3%
Total INGOs	589	64.6%	144	15.8%	174	19.1%

**Figure 16: NYC INGOs by Revenue Size and Category**



**Table 27:** Only 525 NYC INGOs filled out the expenditures section of their 990s circa 2009. Of these organizations, International Understanding INGOs were the anomaly, committing just 2% of their expenses to fundraising. The other categories, conversely, focused more than double that percentage on fundraising, with IDA organizations focusing more than three times that proportion of expenditures on fundraising. In addition, the International Affairs category spent substantially less on programs than the other categories. All categories of organizations spent between 15% and 25% on administration, with IDA organizations spending the lowest proportion and IA organizations spending the highest. (Note: these three types of expenditures do not equal the total expenditures by row. This reflects how the INGOs themselves report expenditures on their 990s.)

**Table 27: Expenditures for NYC INGO by Category<sup>3</sup>**

	Number	Program	%	Administration	%	Fundraising	%	Total Expenditures
International Development and Assistance	254	\$ 1,445,843,377	61.8%	\$ 357,707,271	15.3%	\$ 135,664,410	5.8%	\$ 2,339,152,567
International Understanding	66	\$ 368,631,316	56.0%	\$ 121,854,109	18.5%	\$ 11,730,281	1.8%	\$ 657,984,398
International Affairs	48	\$ 17,662,969	14.8%	\$ 28,949,863	24.2%	\$ 4,880,952	4.1%	\$ 119,534,173
Uncategorized	157	\$ 722,381,661	59.2%	\$ 260,273,044	21.3%	\$ 60,165,433	4.9%	\$ 1,219,498,897
Total INGOs	525	\$ 2,554,519,323	58.9%	\$ 768,784,288	17.7%	\$ 212,441,076	4.9%	\$ 4,336,170,035

**Table 28:** The percentage of NYC INGOs with positive assets (89%) is only slightly lower than the national percentage found in Figure 8 (92.8%). In NYC, the IDA category has the lowest proportion of nonprofits with positive assets, but it is only four percentage points below the IU category, which has the highest proportion of organizations with positive assets. (Note, the difference between Table 28 and Table 8 is that Table 28 augments the NCCS data with the data from the actual IRS Form 990s from GuideStar.)

**Table 28: NYC INGOs With Positive Net Assets by Category<sup>4</sup>**

	Number	# of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	% of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	Average Net Assets	Median Net Assets
International Development and Assistance	475	413	87%	\$ 5,735,169	\$ 63,904
International Understanding	107	97	91%	\$ 6,226,762	\$ 173,410
International Affairs	83	75	90%	\$ 2,372,328	\$ 107,633
Uncategorized	247	223	90%	\$ 9,212,685	\$ 129,056
Total INGOs	912	808	89%	\$ 6,307,331	\$ 104,225

<sup>3</sup> All data in this report on the expenditures for NYC INGOs by category come from an aggregation of Part IX Line 25 of the IRS form 990.

<sup>4</sup> These data include the total end of year assets of INGOs.

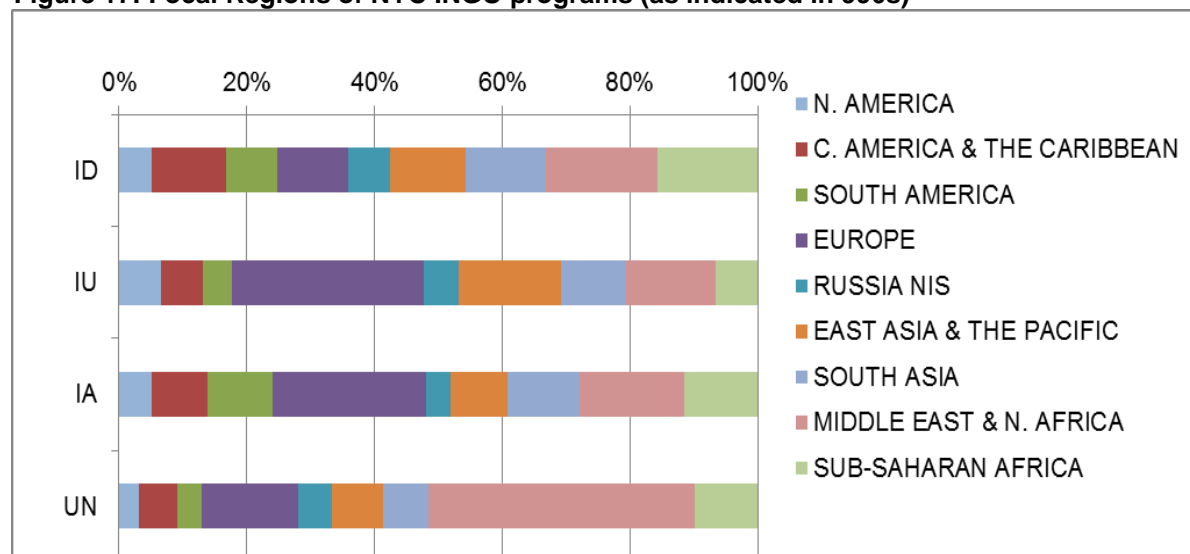
To get this data on focal regions of INGOs in NYC, we looked at individual 990s to see if a specific region or a country was listed as a recipient of funding, or a focus in the mission or programming. If an INGO specified more than one geographical focal region on its 990, we counted each region specified. Thus, the cumulative data does not equal a number of organizations working in the region; rather, it indicates how many INGO programs demonstrate interest in that region.

Overall, significantly more INGO programs focus on the Middle East and Northern Africa than any other region. This is likely due to the very high percentage of Uncategorized INGOs that focus on that region (48%), although the highest percentage of IDA programs (25%) focus on this region as well (and it is worth mentioning that Sub-Saharan Africa is a focal region for 22% of all programs). Europe received the most programmatic focus of all the regions in International Understanding (30%) and International Affairs (23%) organizations. The IDA category is fairly evenly spread out between regions, with a higher proportion of programs focused on Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Central America and the Caribbean. The NYC IDA focus on the Middle East and North Africa is below the city proportion of all INGOs focused on that region.

**Table 29: Focal Regions of NYC INGO programs (as indicated in 990s)**

	N. AMERICA		C. AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN		SOUTH AMERICA		EUROPE		RUSSIA NIS		EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC		SOUTH ASIA		MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
International Development and Assistance	34	7%	78	16%	53	11%	75	16%	43	9%	79	17%	84	18%	117	25%	104	22%
International Understanding	7	7%	7	7%	5	5%	32	30%	6	6%	17	16%	11	10%	15	14%	7	7%
International Affairs	4	5%	7	8%	8	10%	19	23%	3	4%	7	8%	9	11%	13	16%	9	11%
Uncategorized	9	4%	17	7%	11	4%	43	17%	15	6%	23	9%	20	8%	119	48%	28	11%
Total INGOs	54	6%	109	12%	77	8%	169	19%	67	7%	126	14%	124	14%	264	29%	148	16%

**Figure 17: Focal Regions of NYC INGO programs (as indicated in 990s)**



Many organizations list individual countries as a focal area of their mission, programming or funding. Table 30 represents the number of organizations that specifically mentioned the most prevalent countries in the dataset. Many organizations mention multiple countries or regions as their focus. Therefore, this data does not indicate complete focus on one country. Rather, it is a count of all the organization that might have that country listed as at least one of its focal countries.

Notably, of all INGOs in NYC, 22% mention Israel specifically as one focal area. The next closest country is India, with 5% of INGOs mentioning it as a focal area. Comparing this data with Figure 21, we can see that of the 264 organizations who identified as focusing on the Middle East and North Africa, 204 or 77% have a focus on Israel.

**Table 30: Selected Focal Countries of NYC INGO programs (as indicated in 990s)**

	Israel		Ukraine		China		India		Philippines		Haiti		Mexico		Kenya		South Africa		UK	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
International Development and Assistance	78	16%	13	3%	21	4%	34	7%	21	4%	26	5%	16	3%	15	3%	12	3%	8	2%
International Understanding	15	14%	1	1%	10	9%	3	3%	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
International Affairs	8	10%	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%	1	1%	1	1%
Uncategorized	103	42%	4	2%	7	3%	8	3%	5	2%	1	0%	4	2%	5	2%	5	2%	10	4%
Total INGOs	204	22%	18	2%	40	4%	47	5%	29	3%	27	3%	24	3%	22	2%	18	2%	20	2%



## NEW YORK CITY DATA: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE (IDA) ORGANIZATIONS

**Table 31** lists the organizations that are included under the category “International Development and Assistance” in this study. As mentioned previously, IDA organizations make up 52% of all the INGOs in NYC and 54% of the INGO revenue in NYC. Comparing the percentage of organizations in each category to that category’s revenue, we can see that NTEE Code Q39 Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees has the highest revenue-to-organization ratio, with only 2.2% of INGOs but 12% of the revenue. The Q33 category--International Relief--is similarly high in number, but with a higher percentage of the total revenue.

**Table 31: Total Number and Revenue of NYC International Development and Assistance (IDA) INGO by NTEE Code**

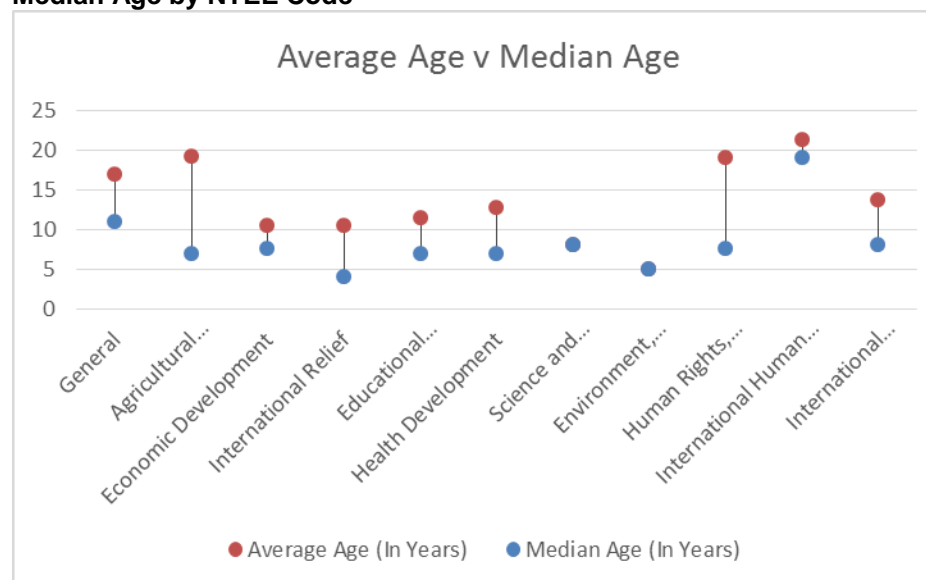
		Number	% of NYC's INGOs	Total Revenue	% of Total Revenue
General	Q30	179	19.6%	\$ 699,941,790	16.4%
Agricultural Development	Q31	5	0.5%	\$ 16,180,736	0.4%
Economic Development	Q32	26	2.9%	\$ 93,668,154	2.2%
International Relief	Q33	168	18.4%	\$ 714,361,818	16.7%
Educational Development	Q34	17	1.9%	\$ 72,071,460	1.7%
Health Development	Q35	25	2.7%	\$ 60,604,303	1.4%
Science and Technology Development	Q36	2	0.2%	\$ 316,955	0.0%
Democracy and Civil Society Development	Q37	0	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	Q38	1	0.1%	\$ 137,433	0.0%
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	Q39	20	2.2%	\$ 511,579,031	12.0%
International Human Rights	Q70	32	3.5%	\$ 134,312,960	3.1%
International Development and Assistance	ID	475	52.1%	\$ 2,303,174,640	54.0%

The average age for INGOs in each of these NTEE Codes is significantly higher than the median for the same codes, indicating that there are more younger INGOs and a few much older INGOs in each category.

**Table 32:** NYC International Development and Assistance (IDA) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code

	Average Age (In Years)	Median Age (In Years)
General	17	11
Agricultural Development	19	7
Economic Development	11	8
International Relief	10	4
Educational Development	11	7
Health Development	13	7
Science and Technology Development	8	8
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	0
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	5	5
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	19	8
International Human Rights	21	19
International Development and Assistance	14	8

**Figure 18:** NYC International Development and Assistance (IDA) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code



Of the 154 IDA INGOs that have offices overseas, the bulk of those organizations identify with the General IDA NTEE Code Q30. Two categories (Democracy and Civil Society Development, Environment, Population, and Sustainability) have no offices overseas.

**Table 33: NYC International Development Assistance (IDA) INGOs with Foreign Offices by NTEE Code**

	Number	% of All Category
General	75	42%
Agricultural Development	3	60%
Economic Development	12	46%
International Relief	34	20%
Educational Development	4	24%
Health Development	6	24%
Science and Technology Development	1	50%
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	0%
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	0	0%
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	9	45%
International Human Rights	10	31%
International Development and Assistance	154	32%

The bulk of IDA INGOs secure funding through Grants and Contributions. Only the Agricultural Development NTEE Code receives a high percentage of its revenue from Program Services and a considerably lower percentage of revenue than others from contributions and grants.

**Table 34: International Development Assistance (IDA) INGO Sources of Revenue as Percentage of Total Revenue in NYC by NTEE Code**

		Contributions and Grants		Program Service Revenue		Investment Income		Other Revenue	
	Number	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue
General	106	\$ 635,044,715	90.7%	\$ 47,011,057	6.7%	\$ 5,113,909	0.7%	\$ 6,486,414	0.9%
Agricultural Development	4	\$ 7,244,128	44.8%	\$ 6,880,007	42.5%	\$ 1,659,607	10.3%	\$ 396,994	2.5%
Economic Development	16	\$ 87,479,720	93.4%	\$ 1,937,190	2.1%	\$ 4,168,388	4.5%	\$ 57,847	0.1%
International Relief	68	\$ 709,283,612	99.3%	\$ 1,353,913	0.2%	\$ (759,997)	-0.1%	\$ 4,284,614	0.6%
Educational Development	8	\$ 68,613,415	95.2%	\$ 3,025,995	4.2%	\$ 118,681	0.2%	\$ 283,255	0.4%
Health Development	14	\$ 102,596,133	169.3%	\$ 1,606,808	2.7%	\$ (44,091,584)	-72.8%	\$ 470,889	0.8%
Science and Technology Development	1	\$ 286,630	90.4%	\$ 30,300	9.6%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 25	0.0%
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	1	\$ 137,429	100.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 4	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	15	\$ 499,065,343	97.6%	\$ 7,886,594	1.5%	\$ 3,989,031	0.8%	\$ 635,113	0.1%
International Human Rights	21	\$ 126,999,530	94.6%	\$ 1,973,881	1.5%	\$ 4,585,544	3.4%	\$ 671,728	0.5%
International Development and Assistance	254	\$ 2,236,750,654	97.1%	\$ 71,705,745	3.1%	\$ (25,216,417)	-1.1%	\$ 13,286,879	0.6%

Of NYC's IDA INGOs, 69.1% have revenue less than \$500,000, with two categories (Q36 Science and Technology Development and Q38 Environment, Population and Sustainability) having only small-revenue organizations. Several NTEE codes had a proportionately larger number of large-revenue organizations (Q30 General, Q32 Economic Development, Q39 Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees, and Q70 International Human Rights).

**Table 35: NYC International Development and Assistance (IDA) INGOs by Revenue Size and NTEE Code**

	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001-\$1,999,999)		Large (>=\$2Million)	
General	112	62.6%	26	14.5%	41	22.9%
Agricultural Development	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%
Economic Development	16	61.5%	4	15.4%	6	23.1%
International Relief	137	81.5%	21	12.5%	8	4.8%
Educational Development	14	82.4%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%
Health Development	19	76.0%	2	8.0%	4	16.0%
Science and Technology Development	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	9	45.0%	3	15.0%	7	35.0%
International Human Rights	15	46.9%	8	25.0%	9	28.1%
International Development and Assistance	328	69.1%	66	13.9%	78	16.4%

**Table 36: Expenditures for International Development and Assistance (IDA) INGOs in NYC by NTEE Code**

	Number	Program	%	Administration	%	Fundraising	%	Total Expenditures
General	106	\$ 315,876,262	45.9%	\$ 157,162,623	22.8%	\$ 27,609,409	4.0%	\$ 688,284,208
Agricultural Development	4	\$ 315,421	1.8%	\$ 8,913,731	50.3%	\$ 649,425	3.7%	\$ 17,710,888
Economic Development	16	\$ 60,194,913	63.0%	\$ 10,323,924	10.8%	\$ 1,749,723	1.8%	\$ 95,615,881
International Relief	68	\$ 611,393,620	82.2%	\$ 47,121,845	6.3%	\$ 35,949,671	4.8%	\$ 743,741,232
Educational Development	8	\$ 48,542,179	88.9%	\$ 2,771,070	5.1%	\$ 286,656	0.5%	\$ 54,580,058
Health Development	14	\$ 60,879,728	55.4%	\$ 26,389,414	24.0%	\$ 8,176,943	7.4%	\$ 109,890,232
Science and Technology Development	1	\$ 29,329	9.2%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 27,362	8.6%	\$ 317,912
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	1	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 138,255
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	15	\$ 333,666,353	67.4%	\$ 45,432,937	9.2%	\$ 44,250,522	8.9%	\$ 494,902,795
International Human Rights	21	\$ 14,945,572	11.2%	\$ 59,591,727	44.5%	\$ 16,964,699	12.7%	\$ 133,971,106
International Development and Assistance	254	\$ 1,445,843,377	61.8%	\$ 357,707,271	15.3%	\$ 135,664,410	5.8%	\$ 2,339,152,567

There were only two NTEE codes that had less than their share of organizations with positive net assets, when compared to the city's proportion. However, with the number of organizations in each NTEE code ranging from 0 and 1 to 179, it is difficult to determine what this might mean for the sector.

**Table 37: NYC International Development and Assistance (IDA) INGOs With Positive Net Assets by NTEE Code**

	Number	# of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	% of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	Average Net Assets	Median Net Assets
General	179	151	84%	\$ 5,485,322	\$ 107,364
Agricultural Development	5	5	100%	\$ 10,751,391	\$ 75,765
Economic Development	26	25	96%	\$ 15,488,104	\$ 251,619
International Relief	168	148	88%	\$ 2,631,603	\$ 38,474
Educational Development	17	15	88%	\$ 1,349,048	\$ 38,274
Health Development	25	20	80%	\$ 12,982,502	\$ 94,517
Science and Technology Development	2	2	100%	\$ 26,105	\$ 26,105
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	0	0%	\$ -	\$ -
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	1	1	100%	\$ 5,762	\$ 5,762
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	20	18	90%	\$ 15,442,241	\$ 476,149
International Human Rights	32	28	88%	\$ 5,627,339	\$ 236,933
International Development and Assistance	475	413	87%	\$ 5,735,169	\$ 63,904

IDA programs in NYC focus on locations throughout the globe, with a higher percentage focused on the Middle East and Northern Africa (25%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (22%).

**Table 38: Focal Regions of International Development and Assistance (IDA) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	N. AMERICA		C. AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN		SOUTH AMERICA		EUROPE		RUSSIA NIS		EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC		SOUTH ASIA		MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	16	9%	27	15%	20	11%	23	13%	13	7%	25	14%	37	21%	58	32%	43	24%
Agricultural Development	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	2	40%
Economic Development	3	12%	3	12%	6	23%	9	35%	3	12%	6	23%	4	15%	4	15%	4	15%
International Relief	1	1%	29	17%	13	8%	15	9%	11	7%	24	14%	25	15%	25	15%	38	23%
Educational Development	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	12%	1	6%	2	12%	0	0%	10	59%	0	0%
Health Development	4	16%	3	12%	3	12%	9	36%	6	24%	4	16%	4	16%	7	28%	2	8%
Science and Technology Development	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	7	35%	8	40%	6	30%	6	30%	5	25%	8	40%	6	30%	5	25%	7	35%
International Human Rights	3	9%	7	22%	5	16%	10	31%	4	13%	10	31%	7	22%	8	25%	6	19%
International Development and Assistance	34	7%	78	16%	53	11%	75	16%	43	9%	79	17%	84	18%	117	25%	104	22%

Of the Middle East and Northern Africa's 10 Educational Development organizations based in NYC, all work in Israel. One quarter of all General IDA organizations from NYC have programs in Israel.

**Table 39: Focal Countries of International Development and Assistance (IDA) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	Israel		Ukraine		China		India		Philippines		Haiti		Mexico		Kenya		South Africa		UK	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	44	25%	3	2%	3	2%	14	8%	10	6%	8	4%	6	3%	7	4%	4	2%	6	3%
Agricultural Development	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Economic Development	1	4%	1	4%	0	0%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	3	12%	1	4%	1	4%	0	0%
International Relief	14	8%	4	2%	5	3%	12	7%	4	2%	12	7%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Educational Development	10	59%	0	0%	2	12%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Health Development	4	16%	3	12%	2	8%	1	4%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	2	8%	2	8%	1	4%
Science and Technology Development	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Democracy and Civil Society Development	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	0	0%	0	0%	5	25%	3	15%	4	20%	3	15%	3	15%	2	10%	2	10%	0	0%
International Human Rights	5	16%	2	6%	4	13%	3	9%	2	6%	1	3%	3	9%	2	6%	3	9%	1	3%
International Development and Assistance	78	16%	13	3%	21	4%	34	7%	21	4%	26	5%	16	3%	15	3%	12	3%	8	2%

# NEW YORK CITY DATA: INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING (IU) ORGANIZATION

International Academic and Student Exchange INGOs in NYC have a disproportionate share of revenue (74%) for fewer organizations (29.9% of IU INGOs).

**Table 40: Total Number and Revenue of NYC International Understanding (IU) INGO by NTEE Code**

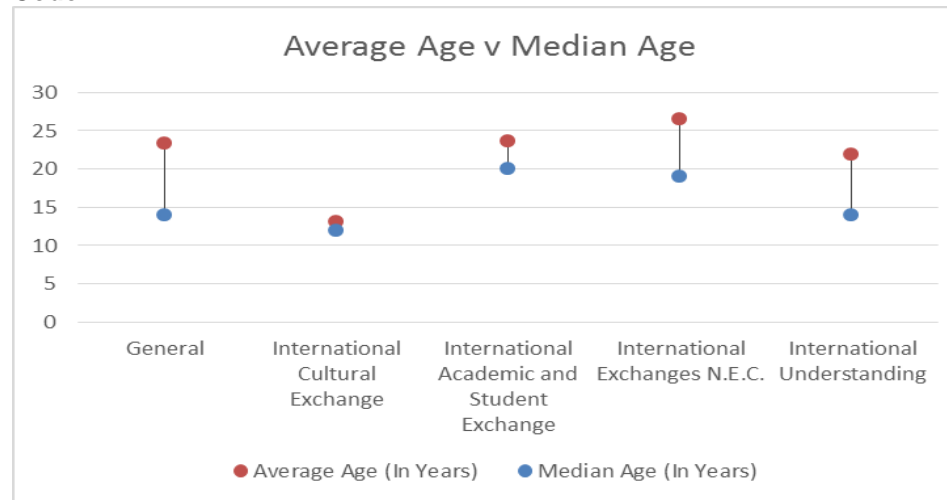
		Number	% of NYC's INGOs	Total Revenue	% of Total Revenue
General	Q20	35	3.8%	\$ 41,222,243	1.0%
International Cultural Exchange	Q21	22	2.4%	\$ 10,696,212	0.3%
International Academic and Student Exchange	Q22	32	3.5%	\$ 463,078,353	10.8%
International Exchanges N.E.C.	Q23	18	2.0%	\$ 110,695,702	2.6%
International Understanding	IU	107	11.7%	\$ 625,692,510	14.7%

These organizations have an average age much older than most INGOs in NYC, with a higher median age as well, indicating the field is much more stable, with fewer established INGOs and very few new or start-up organizations.

**Table 41: NYC International Understanding (IU) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code**

	Average Age (In Years)	Median Age (In Years)
General	23	14
International Cultural Exchange	13	12
International Academic and Student Exchange	24	20
International Exchanges N.E.C.	27	19
International Understanding	22	14

**Figure 19: NYC International Understanding (IU) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code**





About one-quarter of IU INGOs in NYC also claim to have an office in another country.

**Table 42: NYC International Understanding (IU) INGOs with Foreign Offices by NTEE Code**

	Number	% of All Category
General	8	23%
International Cultural Exchange	8	36%
International Academic and Student Exchange	8	25%
International Exchanges N.E.C.	3	17%
International Understanding	27	25%

The bulk of the revenue in this sector comes from Grants and Contributions. This is particularly telling of how the International Academic and Student Exchange INGOs operate, since only 20% of their revenue comes from program services

**Table 43: International Understanding (IU) INGO Sources of Revenue as Percentage of Total Category Revenue in NYC by NTEE Code**

		Contributions and Grants		Program Service Revenue		Investment Income		Other Revenue	
	Number	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue
General	19	\$ 30,795,336	74.7%	\$ 3,356,149	8.1%	\$ 4,332,817	10.5%	\$ 2,663,948	6.5%
International Cultural Exchange	13	\$ 10,950,916	102.4%	\$ 519,750	4.9%	\$ (1,316,829)	-12.3%	\$ 546,240	5.1%
International Academic and Student Exchange	22	\$ 354,216,761	76.5%	\$ 94,793,900	20.5%	\$ 12,760,784	2.8%	\$ 1,027,270	0.2%
International Exchanges N.E.C.	12	\$ 79,850,148	72.1%	\$ 29,780,226	26.9%	\$ 1,331,853	1.2%	\$ (266,505)	-0.2%
International Understanding	66	\$ 475,813,161	76.0%	\$ 128,450,025	20.5%	\$ 17,108,625	2.7%	\$ 3,970,953	0.6%

Even with the bulk of the International Academic and Student Exchange organization revenue coming from grants and contributions, this NTEE code has a higher proportion of large-revenue organizations.

**Table 44: NYC International Understanding (IU) INGOs by Revenue Size and NTEE Code**

	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001- \$1,999,999)		Large (=>\$2Million)	
General	23	65.7%	7	20.0%	5	14.3%
International Cultural Exchange	16	72.7%	4	18.2%	2	9.1%
International Academic and Student Exchange	13	40.6%	5	15.6%	14	43.8%
International Exchanges N.E.C.	9	50.0%	3	16.7%	6	33.3%
International Understanding	61	57.0%	19	17.8%	27	25.2%

There is a broad array of approaches to expenditures in International Understanding organizations in NYC. While most focus their expenditures on programs, the General IU category focuses more on administration.

**Table 45: Expenditures for International Understanding (IU) INGOs in NYC by NTEE Code**

	Number	Program	%	Administration	%	Fundraising	%	Total Expenditures
General	19	\$ 6,409,838	12.0%	\$ 22,125,954	41.4%	\$ 4,467,005	8.4%	\$ 53,413,238
International Cultural Exchange	13	\$ 5,036,098	39.9%	\$ 3,234,531	25.7%	\$ 763,118	6.1%	\$ 12,609,589
International Academic and Student Exchange	22	\$ 289,358,247	60.0%	\$ 78,801,227	16.3%	\$ 3,202,394	0.7%	\$ 482,019,206
International Exchanges N.E.C.	12	\$ 67,827,133	61.7%	\$ 17,692,397	16.1%	\$ 3,297,764	3.0%	\$ 109,942,365
International Understanding	66	\$ 368,631,316	56.0%	\$ 121,854,109	18.5%	\$ 11,730,281	1.8%	\$ 657,984,398

**Table 46: NYC International Understanding (IU) INGOs With Positive Net Assets by NTEE Code**

	Number	# of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	% of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	Average Net Assets	Median Net Assets
General	35	35	100%	\$ 5,994,011	\$ 267,883
International Cultural Exchange	22	19	86%	\$ 1,952,595	\$ 42,618
International Academic and Student Exchange	32	28	88%	\$ 8,597,961	\$ 306,851
International Exchanges N.E.C.	18	15	83%	\$ 7,687,851	\$ 143,705
International Understanding	107	97	91%	\$ 6,226,762	\$ 173,410

The region where most IU programs seem to focus is Europe, with almost double the number of programs than its nearest competitor, East Asia and the Pacific.

**Table 47: Focal Regions of International Understanding (IU) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	N. AMERICA		C. AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN		SOUTH AMERICA		EUROPE		RUSSIA NIS		EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC		SOUTH ASIA		MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	2	6%	1	3%	0	0%	10	29%	0	0%	4	11%	5	14%	0	23%	0	0%
International Cultural Exchange	1	5%	1	5%	1	5%	8	36%	3	14%	2	9%	1	5%	1	5%	0	0%
International Academic and Student Exchange	4	13%	5	16%	3	9%	11	34%	3	9%	7	22%	3	9%	7	22%	5	16%
International Exchanges N.E.C.	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%	3	17%	0	0%	4	22%	2	11%	7	39%	2	11%
International Understanding	7	7%	7	7%	5	5%	32	30%	6	6%	17	16%	11	10%	15	14%	7	7%

**Table 48: Focal Countries of International Understanding (IU) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	Israel		Ukraine		China		India		Philippines		Haiti		Mexico		Kenya		South Africa		UK	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	5	14%	0	0%	2	6%	3	9%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Cultural Exchange	1	5%	1	5%	2	9%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Academic and Student Exchange	4	13%	0	0%	4	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
International Exchanges N.E.C.	5	28%	0	0%	2	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Understanding	15	14%	1	1%	10	9%	3	3%	2	2%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%

## NEW YORK CITY DATA: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (IA) ORGANIZATIONS

Most IA NTEE codes have a higher proportion of the category's revenue than it does a proportion of the category's organizations.

Also of note, no organizations in our dataset identified the NTEE code Q44 International Economic Trade Policy. This does not mean that no such organizations exist in New York City. It simply means that circa 2009, no organization identified this as their primary NTEE code.

**Table 49: Total Number and Revenue of NYC International Affairs (IA) INGO by NTEE Code**

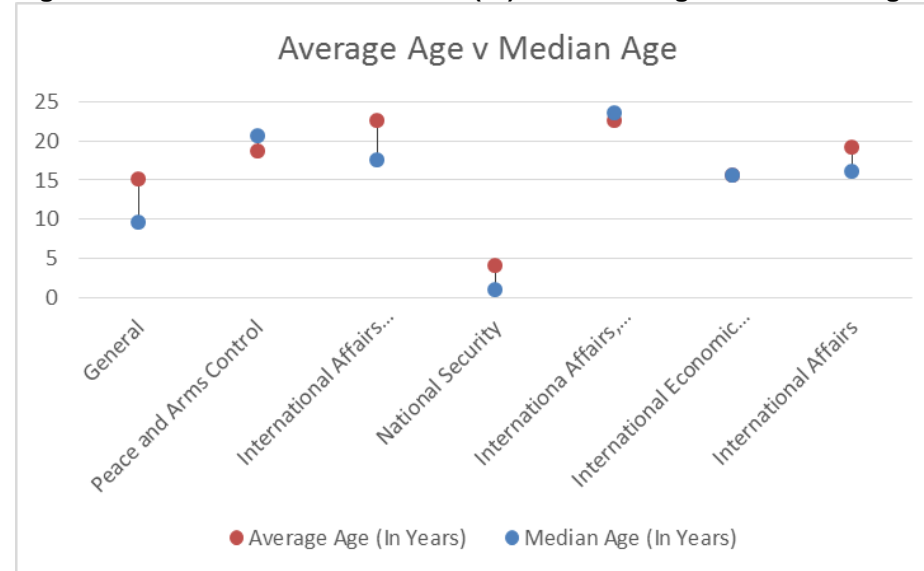
		Number	% of NYC's INGOs	Total Revenue	% of Total Revenue
General	Q40	30	3.3%	\$ 30,484,323	0.7%
Peace and Arms Control	Q41	14	1.5%	\$ 14,026,055	0.3%
International Affairs Education	Q42	14	1.5%	\$ 49,194,900	1.2%
National Security	Q43	3	0.3%	\$ 3,205,264	0.1%
International Economic Trade Policy	Q44	0	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
International Affairs, Foreign policy, And Globalization	Q50	20	2.2%	\$ 26,290,196	0.6%
International Economic and Trade Policy	Q51	2	0.2%	\$ 11,346	0.0%
International Affairs	IA	83	9.1%	\$ 123,212,084.0	2.9%

National Security seems to be the youngest field of the IA category, with International Affairs, Foreign Policy and Globalization being the oldest. Given the increased focus on national security following 9/11, it is not surprising that these organizations would be the youngest in the IA category.

**Table 50: NYC International Affairs (IA) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code**

	Average Age (In Years)	Median Age (In Years)
General	15	10
Peace and Arms Control	19	21
International Affairs Education	23	18
National Security	4	1
International Economic Trade Policy	0	0
International Affairs, Foreign Policy, And Globalization	22	24
International Economic and Trade Policy	16	16
International Affairs	19	16

**Figure 20: NYC International Affairs (IA) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code**



Less than 20% of NYC's IA INGOs have offices overseas.

**Table 51: NYC International Affairs (IA) INGOs with Foreign Offices by NTEE Code**

	Number	% of All Category
General	7	23%
Peace and Arms Control	3	21%
International Affairs Education	1	7%
National Security	0	0%
International Economic Trade Policy	0	0%
International Affairs, Foreign Policy, And Globalization	4	20%
International Economic and Trade Policy	0	0%
International Affairs	15	18%

Most IA organizations in NYC receive the bulk of their revenue from contributions and grants. The exception to this is the International Affairs Education NTEE code, which receives the bulk of its revenue from program services

**Table 52: International Affairs (IA) INGO Sources of Revenue as Percentage of Total Revenue in NYC by NTEE Code**

	N (less EZ filers)	Contributions and Grants	% of total revenue	Program Service Revenue	% of total revenue	Investment Income	Percent of total revenue	Other Revenue	% of total revenue
General	17	\$ 29,889,293	98.0%	\$ 657,509	2.2%	\$ (1,795,682)	-5.9%	\$ 1,646,316	5.4%
Peace and Arms Control	9	\$ 13,581,216	96.8%	\$ 62,320	0.4%	\$ 229,209	1.6%	\$ 97,718	0.7%
International Affairs Education	6	\$ 8,644,770	17.6%	\$ 39,487,999	80.3%	\$ 163,504	0.3%	\$ 857,472	1.7%
National Security	2	\$ 3,190,797	99.5%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 4,467	0.1%	\$ -	0.0%
International Affairs, Foreign policy, And Globalization	14	\$ 19,089,909	72.6%	\$ 5,855,492	22.3%	\$ 636,279	2.4%	\$ 711,147	2.7%
International Affairs	48	\$ 74,395,985	60.4%	\$ 46,119,920	37.4%	\$ (758,707)	-0.6%	\$ 3,312,653	2.7%

Most of the International Affairs INGOs in NYC have small-size revenue.

**Table 53: NYC International Affairs (IA) INGOs by Revenue Size and NTEE Code**

	Small (<=\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001- \$1,999,999)		Large (>=\$2Million)	
General	20	66.7%	6	20.0%	4	13.3%
Peace and Arms Control	10	71.4%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
International Affairs Education	10	71.4%	1	7.1%	3	21.4%
National Security	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
International Economic Trade Policy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
International Affairs, Foreign Policy, And Globalization	11	55.0%	5	25.0%	4	20.0%
International Economic and Trade Policy	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
International Affairs	55	66.3%	14	16.9%	14	16.9%

**Table 54: Expenditures for International Affairs (IA) INGOs in NYC by NTEE Code**

	Number	Program	%	Administration	%	Fundraising	%	Total Expenditures
General	17	\$ 7,693,661	21.7%	\$ 11,188,815	31.5%	\$ 2,480,435	7.0%	\$ 35,517,187
Peace and Arms Control	9	\$ 2,685,524	43.3%	\$ 2,766,180	44.6%	\$ 584,580	9.4%	\$ 6,196,105
International Affairs Education	6	\$ 1,313,723	2.9%	\$ 5,058,166	11.0%	\$ 539,539	1.2%	\$ 45,844,969
National Security	2	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 668,773	20.6%	\$ 2,055	0.1%	\$ 3,242,076
International Economic Trade Policy	0	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
International Affairs, Foreign Policy, And Globalization	14	\$ 5,889,573	20.6%	\$ 9,267,929	32.4%	\$ 1,274,343	4.5%	\$ 28,590,675
International Economic and Trade Policy	0	\$ 80,488	56.2%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 143,161
International Affairs	48	\$ 17,662,969	14.8%	\$ 28,949,863	24.2%	\$ 4,880,952	4.1%	\$ 119,534,173

Organizations in the International Affairs category have a higher proportion of INGOs with positive net assets than the city as a whole.

**Table 55: NYC International Affairs (IA) INGOs With Positive Net Assets by NTEE Code**

	Number	# of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	% of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	Average Net Assets	Median Net Assets
General	30	24	80%	\$ 1,119,465	\$ 50,263
Peace and Arms Control	14	14	100%	\$ 1,097,406	\$ 418,628
International Affairs Education	14	13	93%	\$ 1,451,548	\$ 81,597
National Security	3	3	100%	\$ 283,745	\$ 216,442
International Economic Trade Policy	0	0	0%	\$ -	\$ -
International Affairs, Foreign Policy, And Globalization	20	19	95%	\$ 1,121,443	\$ 71,070
International Economic and Trade Policy	2	2	100%	\$ 96,749	\$ 96,749
International Affairs	83	75	90%	\$ 2,372,328	\$ 107,633

Europe is the focus of the most programs from International Affairs NGOs in NYC.

**Table 56: Focal Regions of International Affairs (IA) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	N. AMERICA		C. AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN		SOUTH AMERICA		EUROPE		RUSSIA NIS		EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC		SOUTH ASIA		MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	0	0%	1	3%	1	3%	9	30%	2	7%	1	3%	5	17%	8	27%	4	13%
Peace and Arms Control	1	7%	3	21%	4	29%	2	14%	0	0%	2	14%	2	14%	3	21%	3	21%
International Affairs Education	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	21%	0	0%	1	7%	1	7%	1	7%	1	7%
National Security	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%
International Economic Trade Policy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Affairs, Foreign Policy, And Globalization	3	15%	3	15%	3	15%	5	25%	1	5%	3	15%	0	0%	1	5%	1	5%
International Economic and Trade Policy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Affairs	4	5%	7	8%	8	10%	19	23%	3	4%	7	8%	9	11%	13	16%	9	11%

**Table 57: Focal Countries of International Affairs (IA) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	Israel		Ukraine		China		India		Philippines		Haiti		Mexico		Kenya		South Africa		UK	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	6	20%	0	0%	1	3%	2	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Peace and Arms Control	2	14%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Affairs Education	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
National Security	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Economic Trade Policy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Affairs, Foreign policy, And Globalization	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	2	10%	1	5%	1	5%	1	5%
International Economic and Trade Policy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Affairs	8	10%	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%	1	1%	1	1%



## NEW YORK CITY DATA: UNCATEGORIZED (UN) ORGANIZATIONS

Table 58: Of the uncategorized INGOs, International Migration and Refugee Issues has a higher proportion of the category's revenues when compared to its proportion of the category's organizations.

**Table 58: Total Number and Revenue of NYC Uncategorized (IU) INGO by NTEE Code**

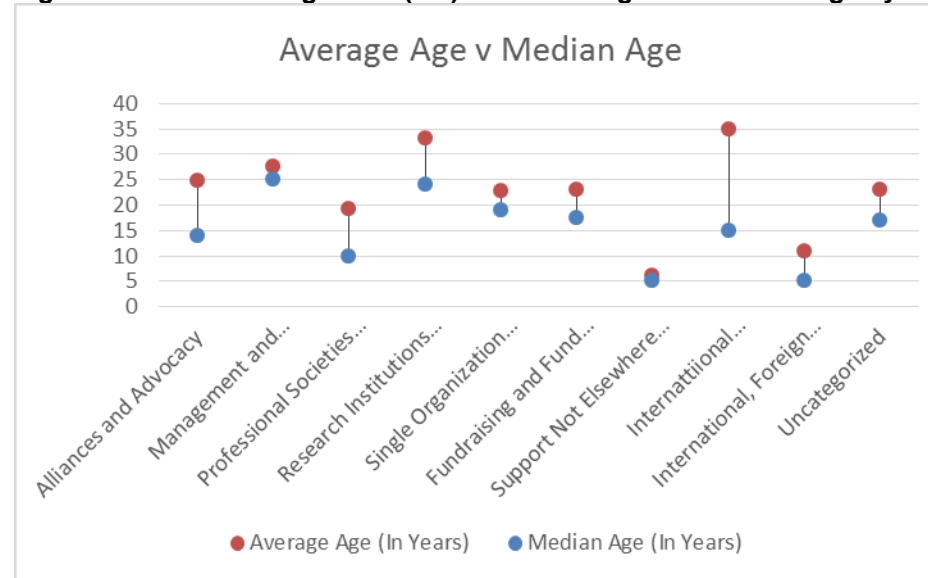
		Number	% of NYC's INGOs	Total Revenue	% of Total Revenue
Alliances and Advocacy	Q01	20	2.2%	\$ 111,599,953	2.6%
Management and Technical Assistance	Q02	4	0.4%	\$ 71,903,428	1.7%
Professional Societies and Associations	Q03	3	0.3%	\$ 363,670	0.0%
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	Q05	12	1.3%	\$ 67,674,554	1.6%
Single Organization Support	Q11	86	9.4%	\$ 222,685,855	5.2%
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	Q12	88	9.6%	\$ 200,709,011	4.7%
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	Q19	6	0.7%	\$ 371,278	0.0%
International Migration & Refugee Issues	Q71	13	1.4%	\$ 538,450,391	12.6%
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	Q99	15	1.6%	\$ 2,769,246	0.1%
<b>Uncategorized</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>\$ 1,216,527,385</b>	<b>28.5%</b>

There is a wide range of ages for this category's organizations, and the significant difference between average and median ages across all sub-categories is indicative of both the existence of older organizations and recent growth in this category.

**Table 59: NYC Uncategorized (UN) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code**

	Average Age (in years)	Median Age (in years)
Alliances and Advocacy	25	14
Management and Technical Assistance	28	25
Professional Societies and Associations	19	10
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	33	24
Single Organization Support	23	19
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	23	18
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	6	5
International Migration & Refugee Issues	35	15
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	11	5
Uncategorized	23	17

**Figure 21: NYC Uncategorized (UN) INGO Average and Median Age by NTEE Code**



Single Organization Support (Q11) and Fundraising and Fund Distribution (Q12) INGOs have the highest number of offices overseas.

**Table 60: NYC Uncategorized (UN) INGOs with Foreign Offices by NTEE Code**

	Number	% of All Category
Alliances and Advocacy	3	15%
Management and Technical Assistance	2	50%
Professional Societies and Associations	1	33%
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	6	50%
Single Organization Support	41	48%
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	48	55%
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	5	83%
International Migration & Refugee Issues	5	38%
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	5	33%
Uncategorized	116	47%

Organizations in this Uncategorized category have a consistently high percentage of their revenue coming from grants and contributions.

**Table 61: Uncategorized (UN) INGO Sources of Revenue as Percentage of Total Revenue in NYC by NTEE Code**

		Contributions and Grants		Program Service Revenue		Investment Income		Other Revenue	
	Number	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue	Amount	% of Category Revenue
Alliances and Advocacy	15	\$ 70,415,082	63.1%	\$ 13,102,907	11.7%	\$ 7,626,546	6.8%	\$ 19,712,408	17.7%
Management and Technical Assistance	4	\$ 67,082,315	93.3%	\$ 4,806,394	6.7%	\$ (37,174)	-0.1%	\$ 51,983	0.1%
Professional Societies and Associations	1	\$ 288,415	79.3%	\$ 16,232	4.5%	\$ 2,284	0.6%	\$ 56,445	15.5%
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	10	\$ 48,180,149	71.2%	\$ 7,215,030	10.7%	\$ 10,227,046	15.1%	\$ 2,052,329	3.0%
Single Organization Support	54	\$ 203,309,586	91.3%	\$ 4,902,640	2.2%	\$ 16,781,278	7.5%	\$ (2,307,110)	-1.0%
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	57	\$ 146,387,572	72.9%	\$ 9,831,022	4.9%	\$ (2,686,443)	-1.3%	\$ 1,136,491	0.6%
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	2	\$ 363,304	97.9%	\$ 4,537	1.2%	\$ 3,437	0.9%	\$ -	0.0%
International Migration & Refugee Issues	7	\$ 532,798,429	99.0%	\$ 4,184,593	0.8%	\$ (836,547)	-0.2%	\$ 2,298,789	0.4%
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	7	\$ 2,148,617	77.6%	\$ 377,379	13.6%	\$ 23,643	0.9%	\$ 239,332	8.6%
Uncategorized	157	\$1,070,973,469	88.0%	\$44,440,734	3.7%	\$31,104,071	2.6%	\$23,240,667	1.9%

While large-revenue organizations are prevalent in some categories like Management and Technical Assistance (Q02), and Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis (Q05), small-revenue organizations dominate the other subcategories, especially in Single Organization Support (Q11), and other “Not Elsewhere Classified” organizations.

**Table 62: NYC Uncategorized (UN) INGOs by Revenue Size and NTEE Code**

	Small (≤\$500,000)		Medium (\$500,001- \$1,999,999)		Large (≥\$2Million)	
Alliances and Advocacy	8	40.0%	5	25.0%	7	35.0%
Management and Technical Assistance	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
Professional Societies and Associations	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	2	16.7%	5	41.7%	5	41.7%
Single Organization Support	49	57.0%	16	18.6%	19	22.1%
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	54	61.4%	16	18.2%	18	20.5%
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
International Migration & Refugee Issues	9	69.2%	1	7.7%	3	23.1%
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	14	93.3%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
Uncategorized	145	58.7%	45	18.2%	55	22.3%

**Table 63: Expenditures for Uncategorized (UN) INGOs in NYC by NTEE Code**

	Number	Program	%	Administration	%	Fundraising	%	Total Expenditures
Alliances and Advocacy	15	\$ 29,779,863	28.6%	\$ 23,612,506	22.7%	\$ 6,573,834	6.3%	\$ 104,030,875
Management and Technical Assistance	4	\$ 52,620,701	71.9%	\$ 13,183,731	18.0%	\$ 562,322	0.8%	\$ 73,185,956
Professional Societies and Associations	1	\$ 7,863	2.5%	\$ 111,377	35.6%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 313,036
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	10	\$ 4,415,881	5.8%	\$ 34,809,769	46.0%	\$ 3,675,986	4.9%	\$ 75,720,967
Single Organization Support	54	\$ 184,853,451	75.4%	\$ 30,892,008	12.6%	\$ 23,953,687	9.8%	\$ 245,150,109
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	57	\$ 105,553,447	67.2%	\$ 19,421,771	12.4%	\$ 12,862,746	8.2%	\$ 157,178,144
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	2	\$ 129,138	38.7%	\$ 42,517	12.8%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 333,366
International Migration & Refugee Issues	7	\$ 343,942,195	61.3%	\$ 138,018,038	24.6%	\$ 12,473,525	2.2%	\$ 561,192,763
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	7	\$ 1,079,122	45.1%	\$ 181,328	7.6%	\$ 63,333	2.6%	\$ 2,393,681
Uncategorized	157	\$ 722,381,661	59.2%	\$ 260,273,044	21.3%	\$ 60,165,433	4.9%	\$ 1,219,498,897

Uncategorized INGOS have a large number of nonprofits with positive net assets compared to other categories. This is on par with the percentage of positive net asset organizations in the other NYC categories of IDA, IA, and IU.

**Table 64: NYC Uncategorized (UN) INGOs With Positive Net Assets by NTEE Code**

	Number	# of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	% of Nonprofits with Positive Net Assets	Average Net Assets	Median Net Assets
Alliances and Advocacy	20	18	90%	\$ 5,890,198	\$ 264,846
Management and Technical Assistance	4	4	100%	\$ 7,599,097	\$ 4,439,027
Professional Societies and Associations	3	3	100%	\$ 82,206	\$ 85,714
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	12	10	83%	\$ 30,725,176	\$ 1,509,276
Single Organization Support	86	77	90%	\$ 8,512,149	\$ 181,171
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	88	81	92%	\$ 6,977,831	\$ 100,888
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	6	5	83%	\$ 142,088	\$ 60,304
International Migration & Refugee Issues	13	13	100%	\$ 30,801,656	\$ 271,301
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	15	12	80%	\$ 28,734	\$ 4,471
Uncategorized	247	223	90%	\$ 9,212,685	\$ 129,056

The Middle East and Northern Africa seems to be the focus of a high percentage of INGOs categorized under Single Organization Support (Q11), Fundraising and Fund Distribution (Q12), and Alliances and Advocacy (Q01), and is a focus of nearly half of Uncategorized INGOs overall.

**Table 65: Focal Regions of Uncategorized (UN) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	N. AMERICA		C. AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN		SOUTH AMERICA		EUROPE		RUSSIA NIS		EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC		SOUTH ASIA		MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alliances and Advocacy	0	0%	3	15%	2	10%	2	10%	0	0%	2	10%	0	0%	9	45%	1	5%
Management and Technical Assistance	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	2	50%	1	25%	2	50%
Professional Societies and Associations	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	1	8%	0	0%	1	8%	2	17%	0	0%	2	17%	2	17%	0	0%	3	25%
Single Organization Support	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%	16	19%	1	1%	6	7%	2	2%	55	64%	4	5%
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	7	8%	10	11%	4	5%	18	20%	8	9%	9	10%	9	10%	43	49%	10	11%
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	2	33%	1	17%	0	0%
International Migration & Refugee Issues	0	0%	1	8%	2	15%	2	15%	4	31%	1	8%	3	23%	5	38%	6	46%
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	4	27%	2	13%
Uncategorized	9	4%	17	7%	11	4%	43	17%	15	6%	23	9%	20	8%	119	48%	28	11%

In particular, Israel is the focus of many of these organizations. While this data cannot demonstrate how much revenue goes to a particular country for most types of INGOs, the category Q11 Single Organization Support is one exception. In this category, 53% of all organizations focus solely on Israel, with a total revenue of \$126,800,569. This is not a surprise, considering over 1.5 million New Yorkers consider themselves Jewish (Beck et al 2013). What's more, Table 62 indicates these two categories are dominated by small-revenue INGOs. The United Kingdom is the second largest country of focus of this category, with 9% of all organizations and \$16,761,649 in revenue.

**Table 66: Focal Countries of Uncategorized (UN) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	Israel		Ukraine		China		India		Philippines		Haiti		Mexico		Kenya		South Africa		UK	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alliances and Advocacy	9	45%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Management and Technical Assistance	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%
Professional Societies and Associations	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	0	0%	0	0%	2	17%	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	1	8%	1	8%	2	17%	0	0%
Single Organization Support	46	53%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	8	9%
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	39	44%	0	0%	4	5%	7	8%	2	2%	1	1%	2	2%	2	2%	2	2%	1	1%
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
International Migration & Refugee Issues	4	31%	2	15%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	15%	0	0%	0	0%
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	4	27%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Uncategorized	103	42%	4	2%	7	3%	8	3%	5	2%	1	0%	4	2%	5	2%	5	2%	10	4%

**Table 67: Focal Countries of Uncategorized (UN) NYC INGO programs in NYC (as indicated in 990s)**

	Israel			Ukraine			China			India			Philippines			Haiti			Mexico			Kenya			South Africa			UK		
	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue	Number	%	Revenue
Single Organization Support	46	53%	\$ 126,800,569	1	1%	\$ 202,184	1	1%	\$ 310,226	0	0%	\$ -	1	1%	\$ 196,439	0	0%	\$ -	0	0%	\$ -	0	0%	\$ -	1	1%	\$ 306,855	8	9%	\$ 16,761,649
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	39	44%	\$ 155,166,138	0	0%	\$ -	4	5%	\$ 5,119,719	7	8%	\$ 11,656,625	2	2%	\$ 4,602,692	1	1%	\$ 74,825	2	2%	\$ 133,165	2	2%	\$ 5,680,714	2	2%	\$ 800,039	1	1%	\$ 10,808,964

## CONCLUSIONS

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New York City is already known as a global city in the finance, business, and policy circles. This report indicates it should also be known for its significant and specific contributions in the field of international nongovernmental organizations. Having a clearer vision of what the INGO sector looks like in New York City has many scholarly and practical implications.

- How can practitioners and constituents use this data to better direct concerns for a field? Will actors be able to use this data to call for accountability of fields through local events and lobby groups of similarly focused INGOs more easily?
- Considering the high proportion of NYC INGOs that are labeled “uncategorized” in this study, what kinds of trainings and capacity-building efforts can be offered for organizations that have multiple foci? For researchers, what helps explain why Washington D.C. and NYC both have a proportionately large number of uncategorized INGOs compared to other locales, or the nation in general?
- New York City’s population of large INGOs by revenue is proportionately higher than the national proportion of large INGOs. However, NYC is also home to 11% of the nation’s small INGOs by revenue. How can the field take advantage of these two different populations? What policy and capacity-building programs can be created to address both the large and the smaller organizations? How can these different size organizations learn from each other?
- For researchers, what explains the high variance of revenue and from city to city?
- NYC has more International Development and Assistance INGOs than Washington D.C. How might this impact how states and foundations focus their IDA efforts? How might this help direct the creation of learning networks for IDA? How might this facilitate interaction, exchange, and partnership on International Development and Assistance?
- For Baruch College’s School of Public Affairs and other places of higher learning that work to equip graduates to be effective nonprofit leaders, what do our curricula focus on? Do we prepare them to raise 90% of the sector’s revenues through soliciting contributions and writing grants? Do we help them become better asset managers? Do we concentrate our teaching more on International Development than International Affairs?
- Given NYC’s focus on the Middle East and North Africa, and Israel in particular, future research might examine the region-by-region breakdown of INGOs in other cities. Are particular cities focused on particular regions or countries specifically? Do the funding patterns of INGOs align with changes in American foreign policy?
- Future research might include regular assessments of the INGO sector on a city-by-city basis to see how the resources and focus changes over time. This type of research could incorporate changes in the city’s nonprofit climate, organizational isomorphism between the for-profit and non-profit sectors as defined by each city. Could the growing literature on country of origin effects for both non-profit and for-profits be refined to a framework on city-of-origin based on local policy, industry, economic health, and immigration issues? To what extent do immigration and demographic trends, the rise of transnational communities and identities, natural disasters, and cross-border issues, such as terrorism, pandemic diseases, and climate change inform the origins and locations of INGOs located in the US?

It is also important to note that “circa 2009” indicates this baseline data comes immediately post the 2008 financial crisis, which likely impacts the data. Several years after this key year, many of these organizations may no longer exist due to lack of funding. It will be important to create this assessment periodically over several years to see the full trajectory of the sector.

While this data presents the first glimpse of our INGO sector, the results should not be a total surprise for those who understand the unique history of the city. As the largest city in the U.S. with a rich history as a home to philanthropic and religious organizations, it is no wonder that New York has created a field of INGOs that rivals or surpasses all other metropolitan areas in size, number, and age. As a city with both a history and a contemporary reality as a home for so many new immigrants, it also follows that New York City contributes the highest percentage of the country's smaller organizations, focusing on new issues and new geographies. The overwhelming majority of Single Organization Support (Q11) and Fundraising and Fund Distribution (Q12) organizations send their funds to Israel, which could easily be attributed to the fact that the city is home to a higher number of Jews than any other city in the U.S (Cohen, Ukeles, and Miller 2012). Most intriguing for New York as a global city and a leader and innovator in the civil society arena is the city's disproportionate number of uncategorized INGOs. With almost a quarter of the nation's INGOs that do not fit in the International Development and Assistance, International Understanding, and International Affairs categories, New York City can be seen as a city whose nonprofit sector creates different forms of organizations with foci as diverse and integrated as the population it serves.



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## Appendix I: Federal Information Processing Standard Codes for Metropolitan Statistical Areas

FIPS CBSA Code	Div Code	State/ County	Metropolitan Statistical Area and Division Titles and Components
12060			Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
12060	13013	Barrow County, GA	
12060	13015	Bartow County, GA	
12060	13035	Butts County, GA	
12060	13045	Carroll County, GA	
12060	13057	Cherokee County, GA	
12060	13063	Clayton County, GA	
12060	13067	Cobb County, GA	
12060	13077	Coweta County, GA	
12060	13085	Dawson County, GA	
12060	13089	DeKalb County, GA	
12060	13097	Douglas County, GA	
12060	13113	Fayette County, GA	
12060	13117	Forsyth County, GA	
12060	13121	Fulton County, GA	
12060	13135	Gwinnett County, GA	
12060	13143	Haralson County, GA	
12060	13149	Heard County, GA	
12060	13151	Henry County, GA	
12060	13159	Jasper County, GA	
12060	13171	Lamar County, GA	
12060	13199	Meriwether County, GA	
12060	13217	Newton County, GA	
12060	13223	Paulding County, GA	
12060	13227	Pickens County, GA	
12060	13231	Pike County, GA	
12060	13247	Rockdale County, GA	
12060	13255	Spalding County, GA	
12060	13297	Walton County, GA	
14460			Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metropolitan Statistical Area
14460	14484		Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division
14460	14484	25021	Norfolk County, MA
14460	14484	25023	Plymouth County, MA
14460	14484	25025	Suffolk County, MA
14460	15764		Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division
14460	15764	25017	Middlesex County, MA
14460	21604		Essex County, MA Metropolitan Division
14460	21604	25009	Essex County, MA
14460	40484		Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division
14460	40484	33015	Rockingham County, NH
14460	40484	33017	Strafford County, NH
16980			Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area

16980	16974		Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division
16980	16974	17031	Cook County, IL
16980	16974	17037	DeKalb County, IL
16980	16974	17043	DuPage County, IL
16980	16974	17063	Grundy County, IL
16980	16974	17089	Kane County, IL
16980	16974	17093	Kendall County, IL
16980	16974	17111	McHenry County, IL
16980	16974	17197	Will County, IL
16980	23844		Gary, IN Metropolitan Division
16980	23844	18073	Jasper County, IN
16980	23844	18089	Lake County, IN
16980	23844	18111	Newton County, IN
16980	23844	18127	Porter County, IN
16980	29404		Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division
16980	29404	17097	Lake County, IL
16980	29404	55059	Kenosha County, WI
31100			Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
31100	31084		Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division
31100	31084	06037	Los Angeles County, CA
31100	42044		Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division
31100	42044	06059	Orange County, CA
33100			Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area
33100	22744		Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Metropolitan Division
33100	22744	12011	Broward County, FL
33100	33124		Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division
33100	33124	12086	Miami-Dade County, FL
33100	48424		West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metropolitan Division
33100	48424	12099	Palm Beach County, FL
35620			New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area
35620	20764		Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division
35620	20764	34023	Middlesex County, NJ
35620	20764	34025	Monmouth County, NJ
35620	20764	34029	Ocean County, NJ
35620	20764	34035	Somerset County, NJ
35620	35004		Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division
35620	35004	36059	Nassau County, NY
35620	35004	36103	Suffolk County, NY
35620	35644		New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division
35620	35644	34003	Bergen County, NJ
35620	35644	34017	Hudson County, NJ
35620	35644	34031	Passaic County, NJ
35620	35644	36005	Bronx County, NY
35620	35644	36047	Kings County, NY
35620	35644	36061	New York County, NY

35620	35644	36079	Putnam County, NY
35620	35644	36081	Queens County, NY
35620	35644	36085	Richmond County, NY
35620	35644	36087	Rockland County, NY
35620	35644	36119	Westchester County, NY
35620	35084		Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division
35620	35084	34013	Essex County, NJ
35620	35084	34019	Hunterdon County, NJ
35620	35084	34027	Morris County, NJ
35620	35084	34037	Sussex County, NJ
35620	35084	34039	Union County, NJ
35620	35084	42103	Pike County, PA

41860			San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
41860	36084		Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division
41860	36084	06001	Alameda County, CA
41860	36084	06013	Contra Costa County, CA
41860	41884		San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division
41860	41884	06041	Marin County, CA
41860	41884	06075	San Francisco County, CA
41860	41884	06081	San Mateo County, CA

47900			Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area
47900	13644		Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division
47900	13644	24021	Frederick County, MD
47900	13644	24031	Montgomery County, MD
47900	47894		Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division
47900	47894	11001	District of Columbia, DC
47900	47894	24009	Calvert County, MD
47900	47894	24017	Charles County, MD
47900	47894	24033	Prince George's County, MD
47900	47894	51013	Arlington County, VA
47900	47894	51043	Clarke County, VA
47900	47894	51059	Fairfax County, VA
47900	47894	51061	Fauquier County, VA
47900	47894	51107	Loudoun County, VA
47900	47894	51153	Prince William County, VA
47900	47894	51177	Spotsylvania County, VA
47900	47894	51179	Stafford County, VA
47900	47894	51187	Warren County, VA
47900	47894	51510	Alexandria city, VA
47900	47894	51600	Fairfax city, VA
47900	47894	51610	Falls Church city, VA
47900	47894	51630	Fredericksburg city, VA
47900	47894	51683	Manassas city, VA
47900	47894	51685	Manassas Park city, VA
47900	47894	54037	Jefferson County, WV

## Appendix II: National Taxonomy of Exempt Organizations Codes for International NGO Categories

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### **International Development and Assistance**

General	Q30
Agricultural Development	Q31
Economic Development	Q32
International Relief	Q33
Educational Development	Q34
Health Development	Q35
Science and Technology Development	Q36
Democracy and Civil Society Development	Q37
Environment, Population, and Sustainability	Q38
Human Rights, Migration, and Refugees	Q39
International Human Rights	Q70

### **International Understanding**

General	Q20
International Cultural Exchange	Q21
International Academic and Student Exchange	Q22
International Exchanges N.E.C.	Q23

### **International Affairs**

General	Q40
Peace and Arms Control	Q41
International Affairs Education	Q42
National Security	Q43
International Economic Trade Policy	Q44
International Affairs, Foreign policy, And Globalization	Q50
International Economic and Trade Policy	Q51

### **Uncategorized**

Alliances and Advocacy	Q01
Management and Technical Assistance	Q02
Professional Societies and Associations	Q03
Research Institutions and Public Policy Analysis	Q05
Single Organization Support	Q11
Fundraising and Fund Distribution	Q12
Support Not Elsewhere Classified	Q19
International Migration & Refugee Issues	Q71
International, Foreign Affairs & National Security N.E.C.	Q99

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